

CONJUGATED OLIGOMERIC COMPOUNDS AND THEIR USE IN GENE MODULATION

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

[0001] The present application is a continuation in part of U.S. Ser. No. 10/616,241, filed July 9, 2003, and claims the priority benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/423,760, filed November 5, 2002, and is a continuation in part of U.S. Ser. No. 10/078,949, filed February 20, 2002, which in turn is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 09/479,783, filed January 7, 2000, which in turn is a divisional of U.S. Ser. No. 08/870,608, filed June 6, 1997, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,107,094, which in turn is a continuation in part of U.S. Ser. No. 08/659,440, filed June 6, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,898,031, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention provides modified oligomeric compounds that modulate gene expression via an RNA interference pathway. The oligomeric compounds of the invention include one or more modifications thereon resulting in differences in various physical properties and attributes compared to wild type nucleic acids. The modified oligonucleotides are used alone or in compositions to modulate the targeted nucleic acids. In some embodiments of the invention, the modifications include the attachment of one or more conjugate moieties to the oligomeric compound. The conjugate moieties can modify or enhance the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties of the attached oligomeric compound.

Background of the Invention

[0003] In many species, introduction of double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) induces potent and specific gene silencing. This phenomenon occurs in both plants and animals and has roles in viral defense and transposon silencing mechanisms. This phenomenon was originally described more than a decade ago by researchers working with the petunia flower. While trying to deepen the purple color of these flowers, Jorgensen et al. introduced a pigment-producing gene under the control of a powerful promoter. Instead of the expected deep purple color, many of the flowers appeared variegated or even white. Jorgensen named the observed phenomenon "cosuppression", since the expression of both the introduced gene and the homologous endogenous gene was suppressed (Napoli et al., *Plant Cell*, 1990, 2, 279-289; Jorgensen et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 1996, 31, 957-973).

[0004] Cosuppression has since been found to occur in many species of plants, fungi, and has been particularly well characterized in *Neurospora crassa*, where it is known as "quelling" (Cogoni and Macino, *Genes Dev.* 2000, 10, 638-643; Guru, *Nature*, 2000, 404, 804-808).

[0005] The first evidence that dsRNA could lead to gene silencing in animals came from work in the nematode, *Caenorhabditis elegans*. In 1995, researchers Guo and Kemphues were attempting to use antisense RNA to shut down expression of the par-1 gene in order to assess its function. As expected, injection of the antisense RNA disrupted expression of par-1, but quizzically, injection of the sense-strand control also disrupted expression (Guo and Kempheus, *Cell*, 1995, 81, 611-620). This result was a puzzle until Fire et al. injected dsRNA (a mixture of both sense and antisense strands) into *C. elegans*. This injection resulted in much more efficient silencing than injection of either the sense or the antisense strands alone. Injection of just a few molecules of dsRNA per cell was sufficient to completely silence the homologous gene's expression. Furthermore, injection of dsRNA into the gut of the worm caused gene silencing not only throughout the worm, but also in first generation offspring (Fire et al., *Nature*, 1998, 391, 806-811).

[0006] The potency of this phenomenon led Timmons and Fire to explore the limits of the dsRNA effects by feeding nematodes bacteria that had been engineered

to express dsRNA homologous to the *C. elegans* unc-22 gene. Surprisingly, these worms developed an unc-22 null-like phenotype (Timmons and Fire, *Nature* 1998, 395, 854; Timmons et al., *Gene*, 2001, 263, 103-112). Further work showed that soaking worms in dsRNA was also able to induce silencing (Tabara et al., *Science*, 1998, 282, 430-431). PCT publication WO 01/48183 discloses methods of inhibiting expression of a target gene in a nematode worm involving feeding to the worm a food organism which is capable of producing a double-stranded RNA structure having a nucleotide sequence substantially identical to a portion of the target gene following ingestion of the food organism by the nematode, or by introducing a DNA capable of producing the double-stranded RNA structure (Bogaert et al., 2001).

[0007] The posttranscriptional gene silencing defined in *Caenorhabditis elegans* resulting from exposure to double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) has since been designated as RNA interference (RNAi). This term has come to generalize all forms of gene silencing involving dsRNA leading to the sequence-specific reduction of endogenous targeted mRNA levels; unlike co-suppression, in which transgenic DNA leads to silencing of both the transgene and the endogenous gene.

[0008] Introduction of exogenous double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) into *Caenorhabditis elegans* has been shown to specifically and potently disrupt the activity of genes containing homologous sequences. Montgomery et al. suggests that the primary interference affects of dsRNA are post-transcriptional. This conclusion being derived from examination of the primary DNA sequence after dsRNA-mediated interference and a finding of no evidence of alterations, followed by studies involving alteration of an upstream operon having no effect on the activity of its downstream gene. These results argue against an effect on initiation or elongation of transcription. Finally using *in situ* hybridization they observed that dsRNA-mediated interference produced a substantial, although not complete, reduction in accumulation of nascent transcripts in the nucleus, while cytoplasmic accumulation of transcripts was virtually eliminated. These results indicate that the endogenous mRNA is the primary target for interference and suggest a mechanism that degrades the targeted mRNA before translation can occur. It was also found that this mechanism is not dependent on the SMG system, an mRNA surveillance system in

C. elegans responsible for targeting and destroying aberrant messages. The authors further suggest a model of how dsRNA might function as a catalytic mechanism to target homologous mRNAs for degradation. (Montgomery et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A*, 1998, 95, 15502-15507).

[0009] Recently, the development of a cell-free system from syncytial blastoderm *Drosophila* embryos, which recapitulates many of the features of RNAi, has been reported. The interference observed in this reaction is sequence specific, is promoted by dsRNA but not single-stranded RNA, functions by specific mRNA degradation, and requires a minimum length of dsRNA. Furthermore, preincubation of dsRNA potentiates its activity demonstrating that RNAi can be mediated by sequence-specific processes in soluble reactions (Tuschl et al., *Genes Dev.*, 1999, 13, 3191-3197).

[0010] In subsequent experiments, Tuschl et al., using the *Drosophila* in vitro system, demonstrated that 21- and 22-nt RNA fragments are the sequence-specific mediators of RNAi. These fragments, which they termed short interfering RNAs (siRNAs), were shown to be generated by an RNase III-like processing reaction from long dsRNA. They also showed that chemically synthesized siRNA duplexes with overhanging 3' ends mediate efficient target RNA cleavage in the *Drosophila* lysate, and that the cleavage site is located near the center of the region spanned by the guiding siRNA. In addition, they suggest that the direction of dsRNA processing determines whether sense or antisense target RNA can be cleaved by the siRNA-protein complex (Elbashir et al., *Genes Dev.*, 2001, 15, 188-200). Further characterization of the suppression of expression of endogenous and heterologous genes caused by the 21-23 nucleotide siRNAs have been investigated in several mammalian cell lines, including human embryonic kidney (293) and HeLa cells (Elbashir et al., *Nature*, 2001, 411, 494-498).

[0011] The *Drosophila* embryo extract system has been exploited, using green fluorescent protein and luciferase tagged siRNAs, to demonstrate that siRNAs can serve as primers to transform the target mRNA into dsRNA. The nascent dsRNA is degraded to eliminate the incorporated target mRNA while generating new siRNAs in a cycle of dsRNA synthesis and degradation. Evidence is also presented that

mRNA-dependent siRNA incorporation to form dsRNA is carried out by an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity (RdRP) (Lipardi et al., *Cell*, 2001, 107, 297-307).

[0012] The involvement of an RNA-directed RNA polymerase and siRNA primers as reported by Lipardi et al. (Lipardi et al., *Cell*, 2001, 107, 297-307) is one of the many intriguing features of gene silencing by RNA interference. This suggests an apparent catalytic nature to the phenomenon. New biochemical and genetic evidence reported by Nishikura et al. also shows that an RNA-directed RNA polymerase chain reaction, primed by siRNA, amplifies the interference caused by a small amount of “trigger” dsRNA (Nishikura, *Cell*, 2001, 107, 415-418).

[0013] Investigating the role of “trigger” RNA amplification during RNA interference (RNAi) in *Caenorhabditis elegans*, Sijen et al. revealed a substantial fraction of siRNAs that cannot derive directly from input dsRNA. Instead, a population of siRNAs (termed secondary siRNAs) appeared to derive from the action of the previously reported cellular RNA-directed RNA polymerase (RdRP) on mRNAs that are being targeted by the RNAi mechanism. The distribution of secondary siRNAs exhibited a distinct polarity (5'-3'; on the antisense strand), suggesting a cyclic amplification process in which RdRP is primed by existing siRNAs. This amplification mechanism substantially augmented the potency of RNAi-based surveillance, while ensuring that the RNAi machinery will focus on expressed mRNAs (Sijen et al., *Cell*, 2001, 107, 465-476).

[0014] Most recently, Tijsterman et al. have shown that, in fact, single-stranded RNA oligomers of antisense polarity can be potent inducers of gene silencing. As is the case for co-suppression, they showed that antisense RNAs act independently of the RNAi genes *rde-1* and *rde-4* but require the mutator/RNAi gene *mut-7* and a putative DEAD box RNA helicase, *mut-14*. According to the authors, their data favor the hypothesis that gene silencing is accomplished by RNA primer extension using the mRNA as template, leading to dsRNA that is subsequently degraded suggesting that single-stranded RNA oligomers are ultimately responsible for the RNAi phenomenon (Tijsterman et al., *Science*, 2002, 295, 694-697).

[0015] Several recent publications have described the structural requirements

for the dsRNA trigger required for RNAi activity. Recent reports have indicated that ideal dsRNA sequences are 21nt in length containing 2 nt 3'-end overhangs (Elbashir et al, EMBO (2001), 20, 6877-6887, Sabine Brantl, *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, 2002, 1575, 15-25.) In this system, substitution of the 4 nucleosides from the 3'-end with 2'-deoxynucleosides has been demonstrated to not affect activity. On the other hand, substitution with 2'-deoxynucleosides or 2'-OMe-nucleosides throughout the sequence (sense or antisense) was shown to be deleterious to RNAi activity.

[0016] Investigation of the structural requirements for RNA silencing in *C. elegans* has demonstrated modification of the internucleotide linkage (phosphorothioate) to not interfere with activity (Parrish et al., *Molecular Cell*, 2000, 6, 1077-1087.) It was also shown by Parrish et al., that chemical modification like 2'-amino or 5-iodouridine are well tolerated in the sense strand but not the antisense strand of the dsRNA suggesting differing roles for the 2 strands in RNAi. Base modification such as guanine to inosine (where one hydrogen bond is lost) has been demonstrated to decrease RNAi activity independently of the position of the modification (sense or antisense). Some “position independent” loss of activity has been observed following the introduction of mismatches in the dsRNA trigger. Some types of modifications, for example, introduction of sterically demanding bases such as 5-idoU, have been shown to be deleterious to RNAi activity when positioned in the antisense strand, whereas modifications positioned in the sense strand were shown to be less detrimental to RNAi activity. As was the case for the 21 nt dsRNA sequences, RNA-DNA heteroduplexes did not serve as triggers for RNAi. However, dsRNA containing 2'-F-2'-deoxynucleosides appeared to be efficient in triggering RNAi response independent of the position (sense or antisense) of the 2'-F-2'-deoxynucleosides.

[0017] In one study the reduction of gene expression was studied using electroporated dsRNA and a 25mer morpholino oligomer in post implantation mouse embryos (Mellitzer et al., *Mehanisms of Development*, 2002, 118, 57-63). The morpholino oligomer did show activity but was not as effective as the dsRNA.

[0018] A number of PCT applications have recently been published that relate to the RNAi phenomenon. These include: PCT publication WO 00/44895; PCT

publication WO 00/49035; PCT publication WO 00/63364; PCT publication WO 01/36641; PCT publication WO 01/36646; PCT publication WO 99/32619; PCT publication WO 00/44914; PCT publication WO 01/29058; and PCT publication WO 01/75164.

[0019] U.S. patents 5,898,031 and 6,107,094, each of which is commonly owned with this application and each of which is herein incorporated by reference, describe certain oligonucleotide having RNA like properties. When hybridized with RNA, these oligonucleotides serve as substrates for a dsRNase enzyme with resultant cleavage of the RNA by the enzyme.

[0020] In another recently published paper (Martinez *et al.*, *Cell*, 2002, 110, 563-574) it was shown that single stranded as well as double stranded siRNA resides in the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) together with eIF2C1 and eIF2C2 (human GERp950) Argonaute proteins. The activity of 5'-phosphorylated single stranded siRNA was comparable to the double stranded siRNA in the system studied. In a related study, the inclusion of a 5'-phosphate moiety was shown to enhance activity of siRNA's in vivo in Drosophila embryos (Boutla, *et al.*, *Curr. Biol.*, 2001, 11, 1776-1780). In another study, it was reported that the 5'-phosphate was required for siRNA function in human HeLa cells (Schwarz *et al.*, *Molecular Cell*, 2002, 10, 537-548).

[0021] In yet another recently published paper (Chiu *et al.*, *Molecular Cell*, 2002, 10, 549-561) it was shown that the 5'-hydroxyl group of the siRNA is essential as it is phosphorylated for activity while the 3'-hydroxyl group is not essential and tolerates substitute groups such as biotin. It was further shown that bulge structures in one or both of the sense or antisense strands either abolished or severely lowered the activity relative to the unmodified siRNA duplex. Also shown was severe lowering of activity when psoralen was used to cross link an siRNA duplex.

[0022] Like the RNase H pathway, the RNA interference pathway for modulation of gene expression is an effective means for modulating the levels of specific gene products and, thus, would be useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic, and research applications involving gene silencing. The present invention therefore provides oligomeric compounds and compositions thereof useful for

modulating gene expression pathways, including those relying on mechanisms of action such as RNA interference and dsRNA enzymes, as well as antisense and non-antisense mechanisms. One having skill in the art, once armed with this disclosure will be able, without undue experimentation, to identify preferred oligomeric compounds for these uses.

Summary of the Invention

[0023] The present invention provides compositions comprising a first oligomeric compound and a second oligomeric compound, wherein at least a portion of the first oligomeric compound is capable of hybridizing with at least a portion of the second oligomeric compound, wherein at least a portion of the first oligomeric compound is capable of hybridizing to a target nucleic acid, and wherein at least one of the first and second oligomeric compounds comprises at least one conjugate moiety.

[0024] The present invention further provides compositions comprising a first oligomeric compound capable of hybridizing to a target nucleic acid; optionally, a second oligomeric compound hybridizable to the first oligomeric compound; at least one protein comprising at least a portion of a RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC), wherein the composition comprises at least one oligomeric compound comprising at least one conjugate moiety.

[0025] The present invention further provides oligomeric compounds comprising a first region and a second region, wherein the first region is capable of hybridizing with the second region, wherein a portion of the oligomeric compound is capable of hybridizing to a target nucleic acid, and wherein the oligomeric compound further comprises at least one conjugate moiety.

[0026] Also provided by the present invention are pharmaceutical compositions comprising any of the above compositions or oligomeric compounds and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0027] Methods for modulating the expression of a target nucleic acid in a cell are also provided, wherein the methods comprise contacting the cell with any of the above compositions or oligomeric compounds.

[0028] Methods of treating or preventing a disease or condition associated with a target nucleic acid are also provided, wherein the methods comprise administering to a patient having or predisposed to the disease or condition a therapeutically effective amount of any of the above compositions or oligomeric compounds.

Detailed Description of Embodiments of the Invention

[0029] The present invention provides oligomeric compounds useful in the modulation of gene expression. Without intending to be bound by theory, oligomeric compounds of the invention are believed to modulate gene expression by hybridizing to a nucleic acid target resulting in loss of normal function of the target nucleic acid. As used herein, the term "target nucleic acid" or "nucleic acid target" is used for convenience to encompass any nucleic acid capable of being targeted including without limitation DNA, RNA (including pre-mRNA and mRNA or portions thereof) transcribed from such DNA, and also cDNA derived from such RNA. In some embodiments of this invention, modulation of gene expression is effected via modulation of a RNA associated with the particular gene RNA.

[0030] The invention provides for modulation of a target nucleic acid where the target nucleic acid is a messenger RNA. The messenger RNA is degraded by the RNA interference mechanism as well as other mechanism wherein double stranded RNA/RNA structures are recognized and degraded, cleaved or otherwise rendered inoperable.

[0031] The functions of RNA to be interfered with can include replication and transcription. Replication and transcription, for example, can be from an endogenous cellular template, a vector, a plasmid construct or otherwise. The functions of RNA to be interfered with can include functions such as translocation of the RNA to a site of protein translation, translocation of the RNA to sites within the cell which are distant from the site of RNA synthesis, translation of protein from the RNA, splicing of the RNA to yield one or more RNA species, and catalytic activity or complex formation involving the RNA which may be engaged in or facilitated by the RNA. In the context of the present invention, "modulation" and

"modulation of expression" mean either an increase (stimulation) or a decrease (inhibition) in the amount or levels of a nucleic acid molecule encoding the gene, e.g., DNA or RNA. Inhibition is often the preferred form of modulation of expression and mRNA is often a preferred target nucleic acid.

Example Compounds of the Invention

[0032] The present invention provides, *inter alia*, oligomeric compounds and compositions containing the same wherein the oligomeric compound includes one or more conjugate moieties. The oligomeric compounds of the present invention can be covalently attached, optionally through one or more linkers, to one or more conjugate moieties. The resulting conjugate compounds can have modified or enhanced pharmacokinetic, pharamcodynamic, and other properties compared with non-conjugated oligomeric compounds. A conjugate moiety that can modify or enhance the pharmacokinetic properties of an oligomeric compound can improve cellular distribution, bioavailability, metabolism, excretion, permeability, and/or cellular uptake of the oligomeric compound. A conjugate moiety that can modify or enhance pharmacodynamic properties of an oligomeric compound can improve activity, resistance to degradation, sequence-specific hybridization, uptake, and the like.

[0033] Representative conjugate moieties can include lipophilic molecules (aromatic and non-aromatic) including steroid molecules; proteins (e.g., antibodies, enzymes, serum proteins); peptides; vitamins (water-soluble or lipid-soluble); polymers (water-soluble or lipid-soluble); small molecules including drugs, toxins, reporter molecules, and receptor ligands; carbohydrate complexes; nucleic acid cleaving complexes; metal chelators (e.g., porphyrins, texaphyrins, crown ethers, etc.); intercalators including hybrid photonuclease/intercalators; crosslinking agents (e.g., photoactive, redox active), and combinations and derivatives thereof. Numerous suitable conjugate moieties, their preparation and linkage to oligomeric compounds are provided, for example, in WO 93/07883 and U.S. Pat. No. 6,395,492, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Oligonucleotide conjugates and their syntheses are also reported in comprehensive reviews by

Manoharan in *Antisense Drug Technology, Principles, Strategies, and Applications*, S.T. Crooke, ed., Ch. 16, Marcel Dekker, Inc., 2001 and Manoharan, *Antisense & Nucleic Acid Drug Development*, 2002, 12, 103, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0034] Lipophilic conjugate moieties can be used, for example, to counter the hydrophilic nature of an oligomeric compound and enhance cellular penetration. Lipophilic moieties include, for example, steroids and related compounds such as cholesterol (U.S. Pat. No. 4,958,013 and Letsinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1989, 86, 6553), thiocholesterol (Oberhauser et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 1992, 20, 533), lanosterol, coprostanol, stigmasterol, ergosterol, calciferol, cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, estrone, estradiol, estratriol, progesterone, stilbestrol, testosterone, androsterone, deoxycorticosterone, cortisone, 17-hydroxycorticosterone, their derivatives, and the like.

[0035] Other lipophilic conjugate moieties include aliphatic groups, such as, for example, straight chain, branched, and cyclic alkyls, alkenyls, and alkynyls. The aliphatic groups can have, for example, 5 to about 50, 6 to about 50, 8 to about 50, or 10 to about 50 carbon atoms. Example aliphatic groups include undecyl, dodecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl, octadecyl, nonadecyl, terpenes, bornyl, adamantyl, derivatives thereof and the like. In some embodiments, one or more carbon atoms in the aliphatic group can be replaced by a heteroatom such as O, S, or N (e.g., geranyloxyhexyl). Further suitable lipophilic conjugate moieties include aliphatic derivatives of glycerols such as alkylglycerols, bis(alkyl)glycerols, tris(alkyl)glycerols, monoglycerides, diglycerides, and triglycerides. In some embodiments, the lipophilic conjugate is di-hexyldecyl-rac-glycerol or 1,2-di-O-hexyldecyl-rac-glycerol (Manoharan et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1995, 36, 3651; Shea, et al., *Nuc. Acids Res.*, 1990, 18, 3777) or phosphonates thereof. Saturated and unsaturated fatty functionalities, such as, for example, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, fatty esters, and fatty amines, can also serve as lipophilic conjugate moieties. In some embodiments, the fatty functionalities can contain from about 6 carbons to about 30 or about 8 to about 22 carbons. Example fatty acids include, capric, caprylic, lauric,

palmitic, myristic, stearic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, arachidonic, eicosenoic acids and the like.

[0036] In further embodiments, lipophilic conjugate groups can be polycyclic aromatic groups having from 6 to about 50, 10 to about 50, or 14 to about 40 carbon atoms. Example polycyclic aromatic groups include pyrenes, purines, acridines, xanthenes, fluorenes, phenanthrenes, anthracenes, quinolines, isoquinolines, naphthalenes, derivatives thereof and the like.

[0037] Other suitable lipophilic conjugate moieties include menthols, trityls (e.g., dimethoxytrityl (DMT)), phenoxazines, lipoic acid, phospholipids, ethers, thioethers (e.g., hexyl-S-tritylthiol), derivatives thereof and the like. Preparation of lipophilic conjugates of oligomeric compounds are well-described in the art, such as in, for example, Saison-Behmoaras et al., *EMBO J.*, 1991, 10, 1111; Kabanov et al., *FEBS Lett.*, 1990, 259, 327; Svinarchuk et al., *Biochimie*, 1993, 75, 49; (Mishra et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1995, 1264, 229, and Manoharan et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1995, 36, 3651.

[0038] Oligomeric compounds containing conjugate moieties with affinity for low density lipoprotein (LDL) can help provide an effective targeted delivery system. High expression levels of receptors for LDL on tumor cells makes LDL an attractive carrier for selective delivery of drugs to these cells (Rump, et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1998, 9, 341; Firestone, *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1994, 5, 105; Mishra, et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1995, 1264, 229). Moieties having affinity for LDL include many lipophilic groups such as steroids (e.g., cholesterol), fatty acids, derivatives thereof and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, conjugate moieties having LDL affinity can be dioleyl esters of cholic acids such as chenodeoxycholic acid and lithocholic acid.

[0039] Conjugate moieties can also include vitamins. Vitamins are known to be transported into cells by numerous cellular transport systems. Typically, vitamins can be classified as water soluble or lipid soluble. Water soluble vitamins include thiamine, riboflavin, nicotinic acid or niacin, the vitamin B₆ pyridoxal group, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, the B₁₂ cobamide coenzymes, inositol, choline and ascorbic acid. Lipid soluble vitamins include the vitamin A family, vitamin D,

the vitamin E tocopherol family and vitamin K (and phytols). Related compounds include retinoid derivatives such as tazarotene and etretinate.

[0040] In some embodiments, the conjugate moiety includes folic acid (folate) and/or one or more of its various forms, such as dihydrofolic acid, tetrahydrofolic acid, folinic acid, pteropolyglutamic acid, dihydrofolates, tetrahydrofolates, tetrahydropterins, 1-deaza, 3-deaza, 5-deaza, 8-deaza, 10-deaza, 1,5-dideaza, 5,10-dideaza, 8,10-dideaza and 5,8-dideaza folate analogs, and antifolates. Folate is involved in the biosynthesis of nucleic acids and therefore impacts the survival and proliferation of cells. Folate cofactors play a role in the one-carbon transfers that are needed for the biosynthesis of pyrimidine nucleosides. Cells therefore have a system of transporting folates into the cytoplasm. Folate receptors also tend to be overexpressed in many human cancer cells, and folate-mediated targeting of oligonucleotides to ovarian cancer cells has been reported (Li, et al., *Pharm. Res.* 1998, 15, 1540, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Preparation of folic acid conjugates of nucleic acids are described in, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 6,528,631, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0041] Vitamin conjugate moieties include, for example, vitamin A (retinol) and/or related compounds. The vitamin A family (retinoids), including retinoic acid and retinol, are typically absorbed and transported to target tissues through their interaction with specific proteins such as cytosol retinol-binding protein type II (CRBP-II), retinol-binding protein (RBP), and cellular retinol-binding protein (CRBP). The vitamin A family of compounds can be attached to oligomeric compounds via acid or alcohol functionalities found in the various family members. For example, conjugation of an N-hydroxy succinimide ester of an acid moiety of retinoic acid to an amine function on a linker pendant to an oligonucleotide can result in linkage of vitamin A compound to the oligomeric compound via an amide bond. Also, retinol can be converted to its phosphoramidite, which is useful for 5' conjugation.

[0042] alpha-Tocopherol (vitamin E) and the other tocopherols (beta through zeta) can be conjugated to oligomeric compounds to enhance uptake because of their

lipophilic character. Also, vitamin D, and its ergosterol precursors, can be conjugated to oligomeric compounds through their hydroxyl groups by first activating the hydroxyl groups to, for example, hemisuccinate esters. Conjugation can then be effected directly to the oligomeric compound or to an aminolinker pendant from the oligomeric compound. Other vitamins that can be conjugated to oligomeric compounds in a similar manner include thiamine, riboflavin, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, pyridoxal, deoxypyridoxine. Lipid soluble vitamin K's and related quinone-containing compounds can be conjugated via carbonyl groups on the quinone ring. The phytol moiety of vitamin K can also serve to enhance binding of the oligomeric compounds to cells.

[0043] Pyridoxal (vitamin B₆) has specific B₆-binding proteins. The role of these proteins in pyridoxal transport has been studied by Zhang et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1991, 88, 10407. Other pyridoxal family members include pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, pyridoxal phosphate, and pyridoxic acid. Pyridoxic acid, niacin, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid and ascorbic acid can be conjugated to oligomeric compounds, for example, using N-hydroxysuccinimide esters that are reactive with aminolinkers located on the oligomeric compound, as described above for retinoic acid.

[0044] Vitamin conjugate moieties can also be used to facilitate the targeting of specific cells or tissues. For example, vitamin D and analogs thereof can assist in transporting conjugated oligomeric compounds to keratinocytes, dermal fibroblasts, and other cells containing vitamin D₃ nuclear receptors. Additionally, Vitamin A and other retinoids can be used to target cells with retinoid X receptors. Accordingly, vitamin-containing conjugate moieties can be useful in treating, for example, skin disorders such as psoriasis.

[0045] Conjugate moieties can also include polymers. Polymers can provide added bulk and various functional groups to affect permeation, cellular transport, and localization of the conjugated oligomeric compound. For example, increased hydrodynamic radius caused by conjugation of an oligomeric compound with a polymer can help prevent entry into the nucleus and encourage localization in the cytoplasm. In some embodiments, the polymer does not substantially reduce

cellular uptake or interfere with hybridization to a complementary strand or other target. In further embodiments, the conjugate polymer moiety has, for example, a molecular weight of less than about 40, less than about 30, or less than about 20 kDa. Additionally, polymer conjugate moieties can be water-soluble and optionally further comprise other conjugate moieties such as peptides, carbohydrates, drugs, reporter groups, or further conjugate moieties.

[0046] In some embodiments, polymer conjugates include polyethylene glycol (PEG) and copolymers and derivatives thereof. Conjugation to PEG has been shown to increase nuclease stability of an oligomeric compound. PEG conjugate moieties can be of any molecular weight including for example, about 100, about 500, about 1000, about 2000, about 5000, about 10,000 and higher. In some embodiments, the PEG conjugate moieties contains at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 15, at least 20, or at least 25 ethylene glycol residues. In further embodiments, the PEG conjugate moiety contains from about 4 to about 10, about 4 to about 8, about 5 to about 7, or about 6 ethylene glycol residues. The PEG conjugate moiety can also be modified such that a terminal hydroxyl is replaced by alkoxy, carboxy, acyl, amido, or other functionality. Other conjugate moieties, such as reporter groups including, for example, biotin or fluorescein can also be attached to a PEG conjugate moiety. Copolymers of PEG are also suitable as conjugate moieties.

[0047] Preparation and biological activity of polyethylene glycol conjugates of oligonucleotides are described, for example, in Bonora, et al., *Nucleosides Nucleotides*, 1999, 18, 1723; Bonora, et al., *Farmaco*, 1998, 53, 634; Efimov, *Bioorg. Khim.* 1993, 19, 800; and Jaschke, et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1994, 22, 4810. Further example PEG conjugate moieties and preparation of corresponding conjugated oligomeric compounds is described in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,904,582 and 5,672,662, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. Oligomeric compounds conjugated to one or more PEG moieties are available commercially.

[0048] Other polymers suitable as conjugate moieties include polyamines, polypeptides, polymethacrylates (e.g., hydroxylpropyl methacrylate (HPMA)),

poly(L-lactide), poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide (PGLA), polyacrylic acids, polyethylenimines (PEI), polyalkylacrylic acids, polyurethanes, polyacrylamides, N-alkylacrylamides, polyspermine (PSP), polyethers, cyclodextrins, derivatives thereof and co-polymers thereof. Many polymers, such as PEG and polyamines have receptors present in certain cells, thereby facilitating cellular uptake. Polyamines and other amine-containing polymers can exist in protonated form at physiological pH, effectively countering an anionic backbone of some oligomeric compounds, effectively enhancing cellular permeation. Some example polyamines include polypeptides (e.g., polylysine, polyornithine, polyhistidine, polyarginine, and copolymers thereof), triethylenetetraamine, spermine, polyspermine, spermidine, synnorspermidine, C-branched spermidine, and derivatives thereof. Preparation and biological activity of polyamine conjugates are described, for example, in Guzaev, et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1998, 8, 3671; Corey, et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1995, 117, 9373; and Prakash, et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 1994, 4, 1733. Example polypeptide conjugates of oligonucleotides are provided in, for example, Wei, et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1996, 24, 655 and Zhu, et al., *Antisense Res. Dev.*, 1993, 3, 265. Dendrimeric polymers can also be used as conjugate moieties, such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,714,166, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0049] As discussed above for polyamines and related polymers, other amine-containing moieties can also serve as suitable conjugate moieties due to, for example, the formation of cationic species at physiological conditions. Example amine-containing moieties include 3-aminopropyl, 3-(N,N-dimethylamino)propyl, 2-(2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethoxy)ethyl, 2-(N-(2-aminoethyl)-N-methylaminoxy)ethyl, 2-(1-imidazolyl)ethyl, and the like. The G-clamp moiety can also serve as an amine-containing conjugate moiety (Lin, et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1998, 120, 8531).

[0050] Conjugate moieties can also include peptides. Suitable peptides can have from 2 to about 30, 2 to about 20, 2 to about 15, or 2 to about 10 amino acid residues. Amino acid residues can be naturally or non-naturally occurring, including both D and L isomers.

[0051] In some embodiments, peptide conjugate moieties are pH sensitive peptides such as fusogenic peptides. Fusogenic peptides can facilitate endosomal release of agents such as oligomeric compounds to the cytoplasm. It is believed that fusogenic peptides change conformation in acidic pH, effectively destabilizing the endosomal membrane thereby enhancing cytoplasmic delivery of endosomal contents. Example fusogenic peptides include peptides derived from polymyxin B, influenza HA2, GALA, KALA, EALA, melittin-derived peptide, α -helical peptide or Alzheimer β -amyloid peptide, and the like. Preparation and biological activity of oligonucleotides conjugated to fusogenic peptides are described in, for example, Bongartz, et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1994, 22, 4681 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,559,279 and 6,344,436.

[0052] Other peptides that can serve as conjugate moieties include delivery peptides which have the ability to transport relatively large, polar molecules (including peptides, oligonucleotides, and proteins) across cell membranes. Example delivery peptides include Tat peptide from HIV Tat protein and Ant peptide from *Drosophila* antenna protein. Conjugation of Tat and Ant with oligonucleotides is described in, for example, Astriab-Fisher, et al., *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 2000, 60, 83. These and other delivery peptides that can be used as conjugate moieties are provided below in Table I.

Table I

| SEQ NO: | Delivery Peptide Sequence | Source |
|---------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | RQIKIWFQNRRMKWKK | Antennapodia helix 3 Antp-HD |
| 2 | GRKKRRQRRPPQ | HIV Tat fragment |
| 3 | GWTLNSAGYLLGPINLKALAAL AKKIL | Transporton: chimeric galanin and mastoporan |
| 4 | DAATATRGRSAASRPTERPRAPA RSASRPRRPVE | HSV VP22 |
| 5 | KLALKLALKALKAAALKLA | Amphiphilic peptide |
| 6 | GALFLGWLGAAGSTMGAWSQP | Signal sequence based peptide I |

| | | |
|----|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| | KKKRKV | |
| 7 | AAVALLPAVLLALLAP | Signal sequence based peptide II |
| 8 | PKKKRKV | SV40 antigen T nuclear localization signal |
| 9 | MLFY | Platelet activating factor receptor of neutrophils |
| 10 | PQRRNRSRRRFRGQ | FXR2P |
| 11 | IMRRRGL | angiogenin |
| 12 | LQLPPLERLTL | HIV-1 Rev |
| 13 | ELALKLAGLDI | PKI- α |
| 14 | DLQKKLEELEL | MAPKK |
| 15 | ALPHAIMRLDDA | actin |
| 16 | PKKKRKV | simian virus 40 large tumor antigen |
| 17 | ALWKTLLKKVLKA | dermaseptin |

[0053] Conjugated delivery peptides can help control localization of oligomeric compounds to specific regions of a cell, including, for example, the cytoplasm, nucleus, nucleolus, and endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Nuclear localization can be effected by conjugation of a nuclear localization signal (NLS). In contrast, cytoplasmic localization can be facilitated by conjugation of a nuclear export signal (NES).

[0054] Peptides suitable for localization of conjugated oligomeric compounds in the nucleus include, for example, N,N-dipalmitylglycyl-apo E peptide or N,N-dipalmitylglycyl-apolipoprotein E peptide (dpGapoE) (Liu, et al., *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.*, 1999, 19, 2207; Chaloin, et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 1998, 243, 601). Nucleus or nucleolar localization can also be facilitated by peptides having arginine and/or lysine rich motifs, such as in HIV-1 Tat, FXR2P, and angiogenin derived peptides (Lixin, et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 2001, 284, 185). Additionally, the nuclear localization signal (NLS) peptide derived

from SV40 antigen T (Branden, et al., *Nature Biotech.*, 1999, 17, 784) can be used to deliver conjugated oligomeric compounds to the nucleus of a cell. Other suitable peptides with nuclear or nucleolar localization properties are described in, for example, Antopolosky, et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1999, 10, 598; Zanta, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1999 (simian virus 40 large tumor antigen); *Hum. Mol. Genetics*, 2000, 9, 1487; and *FEBS Lett.*, 2002, 532, 36).

[0055] In some embodiments, the delivery peptide for nucleus or nucleolar localization comprises at least three consecutive arginine residues or at least four consecutive arginine residues. Nuclear localization can also be facilitated by peptide conjugates containing RS, RE, or RD repeat motifs (Cazalla, et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 2002, 22, 6871). In some embodiments, the peptide conjugate contains at least two RS, RE, or RD motifs.

[0056] Localization of oligomeric compounds to the ER can be effected by, for example, conjugation to the signal peptide KDEL (SEQ ID NO: 18) (Arar, et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1995, 6, 573; Pichon, et al., *Mol. Pharmacol.* 1997, 51, 431).

[0057] Cytoplasmic localization of oligomeric compounds can be facilitated by conjugation to peptides having, for example, a nuclear export signal (NES) (Meunier, et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1999, 27, 2730). NES peptides include the leucine-rich NES peptides derived from HIV-1 Rev (Henderson, et al., *Exp. Cell Res.*, 2000, 256, 213), transcription factor III A, MAPKK, PKI-alpha, cyclin B1, and actin (Wada, et al., *EMBO J.*, 1998, 17, 1635) and related proteins. Antimicrobial peptides, such as dermaseptin derivatives, can also facilitate cytoplasmic localization (Hariton-Gazal, et al., *Biochemistry*, 2002, 41, 9208). Peptides containing RG and/or KS repeat motifs can also be suitable for directing oligomeric compounds to the cytoplasm. In some embodiments, the peptide conjugate moieties contain at least two RG motifs, at least two KS motifs, or at least one RG and one KS motif.

[0058] As used throughout, "peptide" includes not only the specific molecule or sequence recited herein (if present), but also includes fragments thereof and molecules comprising all or part of the recited sequence, where desired functionality is retained. In some embodiments, peptide fragments contain no fewer than 6 amino acids. Peptides can also contain conservative amino acid substitutions that do not

substantially change its functional characteristics. Conservative substitution can be made among the following sets of functionally similar amino acids: neutral-weakly hydrophobic (A, G, P, S, T), hydrophilic-acid amine (N, D, Q, E), hydrophilic-basic (I, M, L, V), and hydrophobic-aromatic (F, W, Y). Peptides also include homologous peptides. Homology can be measured according to percent identify using, for example, the BLAST algorithm (default parameters for short sequences). For example, homologous peptides can have greater than 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 95, or 99 percent identity. Methods for conjugating peptides to oligomeric compounds such as oligonucleotides is described in, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 6,559,279, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0059] Like delivery peptides, nucleic acids can also serve as conjugate moieties that can affect localization of conjugated oligomeric compounds in a cell. For example, nucleic acid conjugate moieties can contain poly A, a motif recognized by poly A binding protein (PABP), which can localize poly A-containing molecules in the cytoplasm (Gorlach, et al., *Exp. Cell Res.*, 1994, 211, 400. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid conjugate moiety contains at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 15, at least 20, and at least 25 consecutive A bases. The nucleic acid conjugate moiety can also contain one or more AU-rich sequence elements (AREs). AREs are recognized by ELAV family proteins which can facilitate localization to the cytoplasm (Bollig, et al., *Biochem. Bioophys. Res. Commun.*, 2003, 301, 665). Example AREs include UUAUUUAUU and sequences containing multiple repeats of this motif. In other embodiments, the nucleic acid conjugate moiety contains two or more AU or AUU motifs. Similarly, the nucleic acid conjugate moiety can also contain one or more CU-rich sequence elements (CREs) (Wein, et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 2003, 270, 350) which can bind to proteins HuD and/or HuR of the ELAV family of proteins. As with AREs, CREs can help localize conjugated oligomeric compounds to the cytoplasm. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid conjugate moiety contains the motif (CUUU)_n, wherein, for example, n can be 1 to about 20, 1 to about 15, or 1 to about 11. The (CUUU)_n motif can optionally be followed or preceded by one or more U. In some embodiments, n is about 9 to about 12 or about 11.

[0060] The nucleic acid conjugate moiety can also include substrates of hnRNP proteins (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein), some of which are involved in shuttling nucleic acids between the nucleus and cytoplasm. (e.g., nhRNP A1 and nhRNP K; see, e.g., Mili, et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.*, 2001, 21, 7307). Some example hnRNP substrates include nucleic acids containing the sequence UAGGA/U or (GG)ACUAGC(A). Other nucleic acid conjugate moieties can include Y strings or other tracts that can bind to, for example, hnRNP I. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid conjugate can contain at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 15, at least 20, and at least 25 consecutive pyrimidine bases. In other embodiments the nucleic acid conjugate can contain greater than 50, greater than 60, greater than 70, greater than 80, greater than 90, or greater than 95 percent pyrimidine bases.

[0061] Other nucleic acid conjugate moieties can include pumilio (puf protein) recognition sequences such as described in Wang, et al., *Cell*, 2002, 110, 501. Example pumilio recognition sequences can include UGUANAUR, where N can be any base and R can be a purine base.

[0062] Localization to the cytoplasm can be facilitated by nucleic acid conjugate moieties containing AREs and/or CREs. Nucleic acid conjugate moieties serving as substrates of hnRNPs can facilitate localization of conjugated oligomeric compounds to the cytoplasm (e.g., hnRNP A1 or K) or nucleus (e.g., hnRNP I). Additionally, nucleus localization can be facilitated by nucleic acid conjugate moieties containing polypyrimidine tracts.

[0063] Many drugs, receptor ligands, toxins, reporter molecules, and other small molecules can serve as conjugate moieties. Small molecule conjugate moieties often have specific interactions with certain receptors or other biomolecules, thereby allowing targeting of conjugated oligomeric compounds to specific cells or tissues. Example small molecule conjugate moieties include mycophenolic acid (inhibitor of inosine-5'-monophosphate dihydrogenase; useful for treating psoriasis and other skin disorders), curcumin (has therapeutic applications to psoriasis, cancer, bacterial and viral diseases). In further embodiments, small molecule conjugate moieties can be ligands of serum proteins such as human serum albumin (HSA). Numerous ligands

of HSA are known and include, for example, arylpropionic acids, ibuprofen, warfarin, phenylbutazone, suprofen, carprofen, fenfufen, ketoprofen, aspirin, indomethacin, (S)-(+)-pranoprofen, dansylsarcosine, 2,3,5-triiodobenzoic acid, flufenamic acid, folinic acid, benzothiadiazide, chlorothiazide, diazepines, indomethicin, barbituates, cephalosporins, sulfa drugs, antibacterials, antibiotics (e.g., puromycin and pamamycin), and the like. Oligonucleotide-drug conjugates and their preparation are described in, for example, WO 00/76554, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0064] In yet further embodiments, small molecule conjugates can target or bind certain receptors or cells. T-cells are known to have exposed amino groups that can form Schiff base complexes with appropriate molecules. Thus, small molecules containing functional groups such as aldehydes that can interact or react with exposed amino groups can also be suitable conjugate moieties. Tucaresol and related compounds can be conjugated to oligomeric compounds in such a way as to leave the aldehyde free to interact with T-cell targets. Interaction of tucaresol with T-cells is believed to result in therapeutic potentiation of the immune system by Schiff-base formation (Rhodes, et al., *Nature*, 1995, 377, 6544).

[0065] Reporter groups that are suitable as conjugate moieties include any moiety that can be detected by, for example, spectroscopic means. Example reporter groups include dyes, fluorophores, phosphors, radiolabels, and the like. In some embodiments, the reporter group is biotin, fluorescein, rhodamine, coumarin, or related compounds. Reporter groups can also be attached to other conjugate moieties.

[0066] Other conjugate moieties can include proteins, subunits, or fragments thereof. Proteins include, for example, enzymes, reporter enzymes, antibodies, receptors, and the like. In some embodiments, protein conjugate moieties can be antibodies or fragments thereof (Kuijpers, et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1993, 4, 94). Antibodies can be designed to bind to desired targets such as tumor and other disease-related antigens. In further embodiments, protein conjugate moieties can be serum proteins such as HAS or glycoproteins such as asialoglycoprotein (Rajur, et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1997, 6, 935). In yet further embodiments, oligomeric

compounds can be conjugated to RNAi-related proteins, RNAi-related protein complexes, subunits, and fragments thereof. For example, oligomeric compounds can be conjugated to Dicer or RISC.

[0067] Other conjugate moieties can include, for example, oligosaccharides and carbohydrate clusters such as Tyr-Glu-Glu-(aminohexyl GalNAc)₃ (YEE(ahGalNAc)₃; a glycotriptide that binds to Gal/GalNAc receptors on hepatocytes, see, e.g., Duff, et al., *Methods Enzymol.*, 2000, 313, 297); lysine-based galactose clusters (e.g., L₃G₄; Biessen, et al., *Dev. Cardovasc. Med.*, 1999, 214); and and cholane-based galactose clusters (e.g., carbohydrate recognition motif for asialoglycoprotein receptor). Further suitable conjugates can include oligosaccharides that can bind to carbohydrate recognition domains (CRD) found on the asialoglycoprotein-receptor (ASGP-R). Example conjugate moieties containing oligosaccharides and/or carbohydrate complexes are provided in U.S. Pat. No. 6,525,031, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0068] Intercalators and minor groove binders (MGBs) can also be suitable as conjugate moieties. In some embodiments, the MGB can contain repeating DPI (1,2-dihydro-3H-pyrrolo(2,3-e)indole-7-carboxylate) subunits or derivatives thereof (Lukhtanov, et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1996, 7, 564 and Afonina, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1996, 93, 3199). Suitable intercalators include, for example, polycyclic aromatics such as naphthalene, perylene, phenanthridine, benzophenanthridine, phenazine, anthraquinone, acridine, and derivatives thereof. Hybrid intercalator/ligands include the photonuclease/intercalator ligand 6-[[9-[[6-(4-nitrobenzamido)hexyl]amino]acridin-4-yl]carbonyl]amino]hexan oyl-pentafluorophenyl ester. This compound is both an acridine moiety that is an intercalator and a p-nitro benzamido group that is a photonuclease.

[0069] In further embodiments, cleaving agents can serve as conjugate moieties. Cleaving agents can facilitate degradation of target, such as target nucleic acids, by hydrolytic or redox cleavage mechanisms. Cleaving groups that can be suitable as conjugate moieties include, for example, metallococomplexes, peptides, amines, enzymes, and constructs containing constituents of the active sites of nucleases such as imidazole, guanidinium, carboxyl, amino groups, etc.). Example

metallocomplexes include, for example, Cu-terpyridyl complexes, Fe-porphyrin complexes, Ru-complexes, and lanthanide complexes such as various Eu(III) complexes (Hall, et al., *Chem. Biol.*, 1994, 1, 185; Huang, et al., *J. Biol. Inorg. Chem.*, 2000, 5, 85; and Baker, et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1999, 27, 1547). Other metallocomplexes with cleaving properties include metalloporphyrins and derivatives thereof. Example peptides with target cleaving properties include zinc fingers (U.S. Pat. No. 6,365,379; Lima, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1999, 96, 10010). Example constructs containing nuclease active site constituents include bisimiazole and histamine.

[0070] Cross-linking agents can also serve as conjugate moieties. Cross-linking agents facilitate the covalent linkage of the conjugated oligomeric compounds with other compounds. In some embodiments, cross-linking agents can covalently link double-stranded nucleic acids, effectively increasing duplex stability and modulating pharmacokinetic properties. In some embodiments, cross-linking agents can be photoactive or redox active. Example cross-linking agents include psoralens which can facilitate interstrand cross-linking of nucleic acids by photoactivation (Lin, et al., *Faseb J.*, 1995, 9, 1371). Other cross-linking agents include, for example, mitomycin C and analogs thereof (Maruenda, et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1996, 7, 541; Maruenda, et al., *Anti-Cancer Drug Des.*, 1997, 12, 473; and Huh, et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.*, 1996, 7, 659). Cross-linking mediated by mitomycin C can be effected by reductive activation, such as, for example, with biological reductants (e.g., NADPH-cytochrome c reductase/NADPH system). Further photo-crosslinking agents include aryl azides such as, for example, N-hydroxysuccinimidyl-4-azidobenzoate (HSAB) and N-succinimidyl-6-(4'-azido-2'-nitrophenyl-amino)hexanoate (SANPAH). Aryl azides conjugated to oligonucleotides effect crosslinking with nucleic acids and proteins upon irradiation. They can also crosslink with carrier proteins (such as KLH or BSA).

[0071] Other suitable conjugate moieties include, for example, polyboranes, carboranes, metallocarboranes, metallocarborane, derivatives thereof and the like (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,272,250, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

[0072] Conjugate moieties can be attached to the oligomeric compound directly or through a linking moiety (linker or tether). Linkers are bifunctional moieties that serve to covalently connect a conjugate moiety to an oligomeric compound. In some embodiments, the linker comprises a chain structure or an oligomer of repeating units such as ethylene glyol or amino acid units. The linker can have at least two functionalities, one for attaching to the oligomeric compound and the other for attaching to the conjugate moiety. Example linker functionalities can be electrophilic for reacting with nucleophilic groups on the oligomer or conjugate moiety, or nucleophilic for reacting with electrophilic groups. In some embodiments, linker functionalities include amino, hydroxyl, carboxylic acid, thiol, phosphoramidate, phosphate, phosphite, unsaturations (e.g., double or triple bonds), and the like. Some example linkers include 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid (ADO), succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC), 6-aminohexanoic acid (AHEX or AHA), 6-aminohexyloxy, 4-aminobutyric acid, 4-aminocyclohexylcarboxylic acid, succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxy-(6-amido-caproate) (LCSMCC), succinimidyl m-maleimido-benzoylate (MBS), succinimidyl N- ϵ -maleimido-caproylate (EMCS), succinimidyl 6-(β -maleimido-propionamido) hexanoate (SMPH), succinimidyl N-(α -maleimido acetate) (AMAS), succinimidyl 4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate (SMPB), β -alanine (β -ALA), phenylglycine (PHG), 4-aminocyclohexanoic acid (ACHC), β -(cyclopropyl) alanine (β -CYPR), amino dodecanoic acid (ADC), alylene diols, polyethylene glycols, amino acids, and the like.

[0073] A wide variety of further linker groups are known in the art that can be useful in the attachment of conjugate moieties to oligomeric compounds. A review of many of the useful linker groups can be found in, for example, *Antisense Research and Applications*, S. T. Crooke and B. Lebleu, Eds., CRC Press, Boca Raton, Fla., 1993, p. 303-350. A disulfide linkage has been used to link the 3' terminus of an oligonucleotide to a peptide (Corey, et al., *Science* 1987, 238, 1401; Zuckermann, et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1988, 110, 1614; and Corey, et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1989, 111, 8524). Nelson, et al., *Nuc. Acids Res.* 1989, 17, 7187 describe a linking reagent for attaching biotin to the 3'-terminus of an oligonucleotide. This reagent, N-Fmoc-O-

DMT-3-amino-1,2-propanediol is commercially available from Clontech Laboratories (Palo Alto, Calif.) under the name 3'-Amine. It is also commercially available under the name 3'-Amino-Modifier reagent from Glen Research Corporation (Sterling, Va.). This reagent was also utilized to link a peptide to an oligonucleotide as reported by Judy, et al., *Tetrahedron Letters* 1991, 32, 879. A similar commercial reagent for linking to the 5'-terminus of an oligonucleotide is 5'-Amino-Modifier C6. These reagents are available from Glen Research Corporation (Sterling, Va.). These compounds or similar ones were utilized by Krieg, et al., *Antisense Research and Development* 1991, 1, 161 to link fluorescein to the 5'-terminus of an oligonucleotide. Other compounds such as acridine have been attached to the 3'-terminal phosphate group of an oligonucleotide via a polymethylene linkage (Asseline, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 1984, 81, 3297).

[0074] Any of the above groups can be used as a single linker or in combination with one or more further linkers.

[0075] Linkers and their use in preparation of conjugates of oligomeric compounds are provided throughout the art such as in WO 96/11205 and WO 98/52614 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,948,882; 5,525,465; 5,541,313; 5,545,730; 5,552,538; 5,580,731; 5,486,603; 5,608,046; 4,587,044; 4,667,025; 5,254,469; 5,245,022; 5,112,963; 5,391,723; 5,510475; 5,512,667; 5,574,142; 5,684,142; 5,770,716; 6,096,875; 6,335,432; and 6,335,437, each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0076] Conjugate moieties can be attached to any position of the oligomeric compound. In some embodiments, conjugate moieties can be attached to the terminus of an oligomeric compound such as a 5' or 3' terminal residue of a nucleic acid. Conjugate moieties can also be attached to internal residues of the oligomeric compounds. For double-stranded oligomeric compounds, conjugate moieties can be attached to one or both strands. In some embodiments, a double-stranded oligomeric compound contains a conjugate moiety attached to the sense strand. In other embodiments, a double-stranded oligomeric compound contains a conjugate moiety attached to the antisense strand.

[0077] In some embodiments, conjugate moieties can be attached to

heterocyclic base moieties (e.g., purines and pyrimidines), monomeric subunits (e.g., sugar moieties), or monomeric subunit linkages (e.g., phosphodiester linkages) of nucleic acid molecules. Conjugation to purines or derivatives thereof can occur at any position including, endocyclic and exocyclic atoms. In some embodiments, the 2-, 6-, 7-, or 8-positions of a purine base are attached to a conjugate moiety. Conjugation to pyrimidines or derivatives thereof can also occur at any position. In some embodiments, the 2-, 5-, and 6-positions of a pyrimidine base can be substituted with a conjugate moiety. Conjugation to sugar moieties of nucleosides can occur at any carbon atom. Example carbon atoms of a sugar moiety that can be attached to a conjugate moiety include the 2', 3', and 5' carbon atoms. The 1' position can also be attached to a conjugate moiety, such as in an abasic residue. Internucleosidic linkages can also bear conjugate moieties. For phosphorus-containing linkages (e.g., phosphodiester, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, phosphoroamidate, and the like), the conjugate moiety can be attached directly to the phosphorus atom or to an O, N, or S atom bound to the phosphorus atom. For amine- or amide-containing internucleosidic linkages (e.g., PNA), the conjugate moiety can be attached to the nitrogen atom of the amine or amide or to an adjacent carbon atom.

[0078] There are numerous methods for preparing conjugates of oligomeric compounds. Generally, an oligomeric compound is attached to a conjugate moiety by contacting a reactive group (e.g., OH, SH, amine, carboxyl, aldehyde, and the like) on the oligomeric compound with a reactive group on the conjugate moiety. In some embodiments, one reactive group is electrophilic and the other is nucleophilic. For example, an electrophilic group can be a carbonyl-containing functionality and a nucleophilic group can be an amine or thiol. Methods for conjugation of nucleic acids and related oligomeric compounds with and without linking groups are well described in the literature such as, for example, in Manoharan in *Antisense Research and Applications*, Crooke and LeBleu, eds., CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 1993, Chapter 17, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0079] Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of oligonucleotide conjugates include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 4,828,979; 4,948,882; 5,218,105; 5,525,465; 5,541,313; 5,545,730; 5,552,538; 5,578,717,

5,580,731; 5,580,731; 5,591,584; 5,109,124; 5,118,802; 5,138,045; 5,414,077; 5,486,603; 5,512,439; 5,578,718; 5,608,046; 4,587,044; 4,605,735; 4,667,025; 4,762,779; 4,789,737; 4,824,941; 4,835,263; 4,876,335; 4,904,582; 4,958,013; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,214,136; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,149,782; 5,214,136; 5,245,022; 5,254,469; 5,258,506; 5,262,536; 5,272,250; 5,292,873; 5,317,098; 5,371,241; 5,391,723; 5,416,203; 5,451,463; 5,510,475; 5,512,667; 5,514,785; 5,565,552; 5,567,810; 5,574,142; 5,585,481; 5,587,371; 5,595,726; 5,597,696; 5,599,923; 5,599,928; 5,672,662; 5,688,941; 5,714,166; 6,153,737; 6,172,208; 6,300,319; 6,335,434; 6,335,437; 6,395,437; 6,444,806; 6,486,308; 6,525,031; 6,528,631; 6,559,279; each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

Hybridization

[0080] In the context of this invention, "hybridization" or "hybridizing" means the pairing of complementary strands of oligomeric compounds. Pairing typically involves hydrogen bonding, which may be Watson-Crick, Hoogsteen or reversed Hoogsteen hydrogen bonding, between complementary nucleoside or nucleotide bases (nucleobases) of the strands of oligomeric compounds. For example, adenine and thymine are complementary nucleobases that pair through the formation of hydrogen bonds. Hybridization can occur under varying circumstances.

[0081] An oligomeric compound of the invention is specifically hybridizable when binding of the compound to the target nucleic acid interferes with the normal function of the target nucleic acid to cause a loss of activity, and there is a sufficient degree of complementarity to avoid non-specific binding of the oligomeric compound to non-target nucleic acid sequences under conditions in which specific binding is desired, i.e., under physiological conditions in the case of *in vivo* assays or therapeutic treatment, and under conditions in which assays are performed in the case of *in vitro* assays.

[0082] In the present invention the phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" or "stringent conditions" refers to conditions under which an oligomeric compound of the invention will hybridize to its target sequence, but to a minimal number of other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will

vary with different circumstances and in the context of this invention; "stringent conditions" under which oligomeric compounds hybridize to a target sequence are determined by the nature and composition of the oligomeric compounds and the assays in which they are being investigated.

[0083] "Complementary," as used herein, refers to the capacity for precise pairing of two nucleobases regardless of where the two are located. For example, if a nucleobase at a certain position of an oligomeric compound is capable of hydrogen bonding with a nucleobase at a certain position of a target nucleic acid, then the position of hydrogen bonding between the oligonucleotide and the target nucleic acid is considered to be a complementary position. The oligomeric compound and the target nucleic acid are complementary to each other when a sufficient number of complementary positions in each molecule are occupied by nucleobases that can hydrogen bond with each other. Thus, "specifically hybridizable" and "complementary" are terms which are used to indicate a sufficient degree of precise pairing or complementarity over a sufficient number of nucleobases such that stable and specific binding occurs between the oligonucleotide and a target nucleic acid.

[0084] It is understood in the art that the sequence of the oligomeric compound need not be 100% complementary to that of its target nucleic acid to be specifically hybridizable. Moreover, an oligomeric compound may hybridize over one or more segments such that intervening or adjacent segments are not involved in the hybridization event (e.g., a loop structure or hairpin structure). In some embodiments, oligomeric compounds of the present invention comprise at least 70% sequence complementarity to a target region within the target nucleic acid, in further embodiments they comprise 90% sequence complementarity and in yet further embodiments they comprise 95% sequence complementarity to the target region within the target nucleic acid sequence to which they are targeted. For example, an oligomeric compound in which 18 of 20 nucleobases of the oligomeric compound are complementary to a target region, and would therefore specifically hybridize, would represent 90 percent complementarity. In this example, the remaining noncomplementary nucleobases may be clustered or interspersed with complementary nucleobases and need not be contiguous to each other or to

complementary nucleobases. As such, an oligomeric compound which is 18 nucleobases in length having 4 (four) noncomplementary nucleobases which are flanked by two regions of complete complementarity with the target nucleic acid would have 77.8% overall complementarity with the target nucleic acid and would thus fall within the scope of the present invention. Percent complementarity of an oligomeric compound with a region of a target nucleic acid can be determined routinely using BLAST programs (basic local alignment search tools) and PowerBLAST programs known in the art (Altschul *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 1990, 215, 403-410; Zhang and Madden, *Genome Res.*, 1997, 7, 649-656).

Targets of the invention

[0085] "Targeting" an oligomeric compound to a particular nucleic acid molecule, in the context of this invention, can be a multistep process. The process can begin with the identification of a target nucleic acid whose function is to be modulated. This target nucleic acid can be, for example, a mRNA transcribed from a cellular gene whose expression is associated with a particular disorder or disease state, or a nucleic acid molecule from an infectious agent.

[0086] The targeting process usually also includes determination of at least one target region, segment, or site within the target nucleic acid for the interaction to occur such that the desired effect, e.g., modulation of expression, will result. Within the context of the present invention, the term "region" is defined as a portion of the target nucleic acid having at least one identifiable structure, function, or characteristic. Within regions of target nucleic acids are segments. "Segments" are defined as smaller or sub-portions of regions within a target nucleic acid. "Sites," as used in the present invention, are defined as positions within a target nucleic acid. The terms region, segment, and site can also be used to describe an oligomeric compound of the invention such as, for example, a gapped oligomeric compound having 3 separate segments.

[0087] Since, as is known in the art, the translation initiation codon is typically 5'-AUG (in transcribed mRNA molecules; 5'-ATG in the corresponding DNA molecule), the translation initiation codon is also referred to as the "AUG

codon," the "start codon" or the "AUG start codon". A minority of genes have a translation initiation codon having the RNA sequence 5'-GUG, 5'-UUG or 5'-CUG, and 5'-AUA, 5'-ACG and 5'-CUG have been shown to function *in vivo*. Thus, the terms "translation initiation codon" and "start codon" can encompass many codon sequences, even though the initiator amino acid in each instance is typically methionine (in eukaryotes) or formylmethionine (in prokaryotes). It is also known in the art that eukaryotic and prokaryotic genes may have two or more alternative start codons, any one of which may be preferentially utilized for translation initiation in a particular cell type or tissue, or under a particular set of conditions. In the context of the invention, "start codon" and "translation initiation codon" refer to the codon or codons that are used *in vivo* to initiate translation of an mRNA transcribed from a gene encoding a nucleic acid target, regardless of the sequence(s) of such codons. It is also known in the art that a translation termination codon (or "stop codon") of a gene may have one of three sequences, i.e., 5'-UAA, 5'-UAG and 5'-UGA (the corresponding DNA sequences are 5'-TAA, 5'-TAG and 5'-TGA, respectively).

[0088] The terms "start codon region" and "translation initiation codon region" refer to a portion of such an mRNA or gene that encompasses from about 25 to about 50 contiguous nucleotides in either direction (i.e., 5' or 3') from a translation initiation codon. Similarly, the terms "stop codon region" and "translation termination codon region" refer to a portion of such an mRNA or gene that encompasses from about 25 to about 50 contiguous nucleotides in either direction (i.e., 5' or 3') from a translation termination codon. Consequently, the "start codon region" (or "translation initiation codon region") and the "stop codon region" (or "translation termination codon region") are all regions which may be targeted effectively with the antisense oligomeric compounds of the present invention.

[0089] The open reading frame (ORF) or "coding region," which is known in the art to refer to the region between the translation initiation codon and the translation termination codon, is also a region which may be targeted effectively. Within the context of the present invention, a suitable region is the intragenic region encompassing the translation initiation or termination codon of the open reading

frame (ORF) of a gene.

[0090] Other target regions include the 5' untranslated region (5'UTR), known in the art to refer to the portion of an mRNA in the 5' direction from the translation initiation codon, and thus including nucleotides between the 5' cap site and the translation initiation codon of an mRNA (or corresponding nucleotides on the gene), and the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR), known in the art to refer to the portion of an mRNA in the 3' direction from the translation termination codon, and thus including nucleotides between the translation termination codon and 3' end of an mRNA (or corresponding nucleotides on the gene). The 5' cap site of an mRNA comprises an N7-methylated guanosine residue joined to the 5'-most residue of the mRNA via a 5'-5' triphosphate linkage. The 5' cap region of an mRNA is considered to include the 5' cap structure itself as well as the first 50 nucleotides adjacent to the cap site. It is also preferred to target the 5' cap region.

[0091] Although some eukaryotic mRNA transcripts are directly translated, many contain one or more regions, known as "introns," which are excised from a transcript before it is translated. The remaining (and therefore translated) regions are known as "exons" and are spliced together to form a continuous mRNA sequence. Targeting splice sites, i.e., intron-exon junctions or exon-intron junctions, may also be particularly useful in situations where aberrant splicing is implicated in disease, or where an overproduction of a particular splice product is implicated in disease. Aberrant fusion junctions due to rearrangements or deletions are also suitable target sites. mRNA transcripts produced via the process of splicing of two (or more) mRNAs from different gene sources are known as "fusion transcripts". It is also known that introns can be effectively targeted using oligomeric compounds targeted to, for example, pre-mRNA.

[0092] It is also known in the art that alternative RNA transcripts can be produced from the same genomic region of DNA. These alternative transcripts are generally known as "variants". More specifically, "pre-mRNA variants" are transcripts produced from the same genomic DNA that differ from other transcripts produced from the same genomic DNA in either their start or stop position and contain both intronic and exonic sequences.

[0093] Upon excision of one or more exon or intron regions, or portions thereof during splicing, pre-mRNA variants produce smaller "mRNA variants". Consequently, mRNA variants are processed pre-mRNA variants and each unique pre-mRNA variant must always produce a unique mRNA variant as a result of splicing. These mRNA variants are also known as "alternative splice variants". If no splicing of the pre-mRNA variant occurs then the pre-mRNA variant is identical to the mRNA variant.

[0094] It is also known in the art that variants can be produced through the use of alternative signals to start or stop transcription and that pre-mRNAs and mRNAs can possess more than one start codon or stop codon. Variants that originate from a pre-mRNA or mRNA that use alternative start codons are known as "alternative start variants" of that pre-mRNA or mRNA. Those transcripts that use an alternative stop codon are known as "alternative stop variants" of that pre-mRNA or mRNA. One specific type of alternative stop variant is the "polyA variant" in which the multiple transcripts produced result from the alternative selection of one of the "polyA stop signals" by the transcription machinery, thereby producing transcripts that terminate at unique polyA sites. Within the context of the invention, the types of variants described herein are also suitable target nucleic acids.

[0095] The locations on the target nucleic acid to which compounds and compositions of the invention hybridize are herein below referred to as "preferred target segments." As used herein the term "preferred target segment" is defined as at least an 8-nucleobase portion of a target region to which an active antisense oligomeric compound is targeted. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is presently believed that these target segments represent portions of the target nucleic acid that are accessible for hybridization.

[0096] Once one or more target regions, segments or sites have been identified, oligomeric compounds are chosen which are sufficiently complementary to the target, i.e., hybridize sufficiently well and with sufficient specificity, to give the desired effect.

[0097] In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, a series of nucleic acid duplexes comprising the antisense strand oligomeric compounds of the

present invention and its complement sense strand compound can be designed for a specific target or targets. The ends of the strands may be modified by the addition of one or more natural or modified nucleobases to form an overhang. The sense strand of the duplex is designed and synthesized as the complement of the antisense strand and may also contain modifications or additions to either terminus. For example, in one embodiment, both strands of the duplex would be complementary over the central nucleobases, each having overhangs at one or both termini.

[0098] For the purposes of describing an embodiment of this invention, the combination of an antisense strand and a sense strand, each of which can be of a specified length, for example from 18 to 29 nucleotides long, is identified as a complementary pair of siRNA oligonucleotides. This complementary pair of siRNA oligonucleotides can include additional nucleotides on either of their 5' or 3' ends. Further they can include other molecules or molecular structures on their 3' or 5' ends such as a phosphate group on the 5' end. In some embodiments, compounds of the invention include a phosphate group on the 5' end of the antisense strand compound. In other embodiments, compounds can include a phosphate group on the 5' end of the sense strand compound. In further embodiments, compounds can include additional nucleotides such as a two base overhang on the 3' end.

[0099] For example, an siRNA complementary pair of oligonucleotides can comprise an antisense strand oligomeric compound having the sequence CGAGAGGCGGACGGGACCG (SEQ ID NO: 19) and having a two-nucleobase overhang of deoxythymidine(dT) and its complement sense strand having the sequence GCTCTCCGCCTGCCCTGGC (SEQ ID NO: 20) also having a two-nucleobase overhang of deoxythymidine. These oligonucleotides can have approximately the following structure:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| cgagaggcgacgggaccgTT | Antisense Strand |
| | |
| TTgctctccgcctgccctggc | Sense Strand |

[00100] In an additional embodiment of the invention, a single oligonucleotide having both the antisense portion as a first region in the oligonucleotide and the sense

portion as a second region in the oligonucleotide is selected. The first and second regions are linked together by either a nucleotide linker (a string of one or more nucleotides that are linked together in a sequence) or by a non-nucleotide linker region or by a combination of both a nucleotide and non-nucleotide structure. In each of these structures, the oligonucleotide, when folded back on itself, would be complementary at least between the first region, the antisense portion, and the second region, the sense portion. Thus the oligonucleotide can have a palindrome within its structure wherein the first region, the antisense portion in the 5' to 3' direction, is complementary to the second region, the sense portion in the 3' to 5' direction.

[00101] In further embodiments, the invention includes oligonucleotide/protein compositions. Such compositions have both an oligonucleotide component and a protein component. The oligonucleotide component includes at least one oligonucleotide, for example, either the antisense or the sense oligonucleotide. In some embodiments, the oligonucleotide component is an antisense oligonucleotide (e.g., complementary to the target nucleic acid). The oligonucleotide component can also include both the antisense and the sense strand oligonucleotides. The protein component of the composition comprises at least one protein that forms a portion of the RNA-induced silencing complex, i.e., the RISC complex.

[00102] RISC is a ribonucleoprotein complex that contains an oligonucleotide component and proteins of the Argonaute family of proteins, among others. Not wishing to be bound by theory, the Argonaute proteins make up a highly conserved family whose members have been implicated in RNA interference and the regulation of related phenomena. Members of this family have been shown to possess the canonical PAZ and Piwi domains, thought to be a region of protein-protein interaction. Other proteins containing these domains have been shown to effect target cleavage, including the RNase, Dicer. The Argonaute family of proteins includes, but depending on species, is not necessarily limited to, eIF2C1 and eIF2C2. eIF2C2 is also known as human GEP95. Not wishing to be bound by theory, at least the antisense oligonucleotide strand is bound to the protein component of the RISC complex. The complex can also include the sense strand oligonucleotide. Carmell, et al., *Genes and Development*, 2002, 16, 2733-2742.

[00103] Also, not wishing to be bound by theory, it is further believed that the RISC complex can interact with one or more of the translation machinery components. Translation machinery components include but are not limited to proteins that effect or aid in the translation of an RNA into protein including the ribosomes or polyribosome complex. Therefore, in further embodiments of the invention, the oligonucleotide component of the invention is associated with a RISC protein component and further associates with the translation machinery of a cell. Such interaction with the translation machinery of the cell can include interaction with structural and enzymatic proteins of the translation machinery including, but not limited to, the polyribosome and ribosomal subunits.

[00104] In yet further embodiments of the invention, the oligonucleotide of the invention can be associated with cellular factors such as transporters or chaperones. These cellular factors can be protein, lipid or carbohydrate based and can have structural or enzymatic functions that may or may not require the complexation of one or more metal ions.

[00105] Furthermore, the oligonucleotide of the invention itself can have one or more moieties that is bound to the oligonucleotide which facilitates the active or passive transport, localization, or compartmentalization of the oligonucleotide. Cellular localization includes, but is not limited to, localization to within the nucleus, the nucleolus, or the cytoplasm. Compartmentalization includes, but is not limited to, any directed movement of the oligonucleotides of the invention to a cellular compartment including the nucleus, nucleolus, mitochondrion, or imbedding into a cellular membrane surrounding a compartment or the cell itself.

[00106] In yet further embodiments of the invention, the oligonucleotide of the invention is associated with cellular factors that affect gene expression, more specifically those involved in RNA modifications. These modifications include, but are not limited to, posttranscriptional modifications such as methylation. Furthermore, the oligonucleotide of the invention itself can have one or more moieties which are bound to the oligonucleotide and facilitate the posttranscriptional modification.

[00107] Forms of oligomeric compound of the invention include single-stranded, double-stranded, circular or hairpin oligomeric compounds that can contain

structural elements such as internal or terminal bulges or loops. In some embodiments, the oligomeric compound is a single-stranded antisense oligonucleotide that binds to a RISC complex, a double stranded antisense/sense pair of oligonucleotide, or a single strand oligonucleotide that includes both an antisense portion and a sense portion. Each of these compounds or compositions is used to induce potent and specific modulation of gene function. Such specific modulation of gene function has been shown in many species by the introduction of double-stranded structures, such as double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) molecules and has been shown to induce potent and specific antisense-mediated reduction of the function of a gene or its associated gene products. This phenomenon occurs in both plants and animals and is believed to have an evolutionary connection to viral defense and transposon silencing.

[00108] The compounds and compositions of the invention are used to modulate the expression of a target nucleic acid. "Modulators" are those oligomeric compounds that decrease or increase the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a target and which comprise at least an 8-nucleobase portion that is complementary to a preferred target segment. The screening method comprises the steps of contacting a preferred target segment of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a target with one or more candidate modulators, and selecting for one or more candidate modulators which decrease or increase the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a target. Once it is shown that the candidate modulator or modulators are capable of modulating (e.g. either decreasing or increasing) the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a target, the modulator may then be employed in further investigative studies of the function of a target, or for use as a research, diagnostic, or therapeutic agent in accordance with the present invention.

Oligomeric Compounds

[00109] In the context of the present invention, the term "oligomeric compound" refers to a polymeric structure capable of hybridizing a region of a nucleic acid molecule. This term includes oligonucleotides, oligonucleosides, oligonucleotide analogs, oligonucleotide mimetics and combinations of these.

Oligomeric compounds are routinely prepared linearly but can be joined or otherwise prepared to be circular and may also include branching. Oligomeric compounds can be hybridized to form double stranded compounds that can be blunt ended or may include overhangs. In general, an oligomeric compound can comprise a plurality of oligomeric residues where the residues contain a monomeric subunit such as a sugar moiety or related group, linkage connecting monomeric subunits, and heterocyclic base moiety. For example, an oligomeric compound can comprise a backbone of linked monomeric subunits such as a sugar or surrogate where each linked monomeric subunit is directly or indirectly attached to a heterocyclic base moiety. The linkages joining the monomeric subunits, the sugar moieties or surrogates, and the heterocyclic base moieties can be independently modified giving rise to a plurality of motifs for the resulting oligomeric compounds including hemimers, gapmers and chimeras.

[00110] As is known in the art, a nucleoside is a base-sugar combination. The base portion of the nucleoside is normally a heterocyclic base moiety. The two most common classes of such heterocyclic bases are purines and pyrimidines. Nucleotides are nucleosides that further include a phosphate group covalently linked to the sugar portion of the nucleoside. For those nucleosides that include a pentofuranosyl sugar, the phosphate group can be linked to either the 2', 3' or 5' hydroxyl moiety of the sugar. In forming oligonucleotides, the phosphate groups covalently link adjacent nucleosides to one another to form a linear polymeric compound. The respective ends of this linear polymeric structure can be joined to form a circular structure by hybridization or by formation of a covalent bond, however, open linear structures are generally suitable. Within the oligonucleotide structure, the phosphate groups are commonly referred to as forming the internucleoside linkages of the oligonucleotide. The normal internucleoside linkage of RNA and DNA is a 3' to 5' phosphodiester linkage.

[00111] In the context of this invention, the term "oligonucleotide" refers to an oligomer or polymer of ribonucleic acid (RNA) or deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). This term includes oligonucleotides composed of naturally-occurring nucleobases, sugars and covalent internucleoside linkages. The term "oligonucleotide analog"

refers to oligonucleotides that have one or more non-naturally occurring portions which function in a similar manner to oligonucleotides. Such non-naturally occurring oligonucleotides can be advantageous with respect to, for example, enhanced cellular uptake, enhanced affinity for nucleic acid target and increased stability in the presence of nucleases.

[00112] In the context of this invention, the term "oligonucleoside" refers to nucleosides that are joined by internucleoside linkages that do not have phosphorus atoms. Internucleoside linkages of this type include short chain alkyl, cycloalkyl, mixed heteroatom alkyl, mixed heteroatom cycloalkyl, one or more short chain heteroatomic and one or more short chain heterocyclic. These internucleoside linkages include but are not limited to siloxane, sulfide, sulfoxide, sulfone, acetal, formacetal, thioformacetal, methylene formacetal, thioformacetal, alkenyl, sulfamate; methyleneimino, methylenehydrazino, sulfonate, sulfonamide, amide and others having mixed N, O, S and CH₂ component parts.

[00113] In addition to the modifications described above, the nucleosides of the oligomeric compounds of the invention can have a variety of other modification so long as these other modifications either alone or in combination with other nucleosides enhance one or more of the desired properties described above. Thus, for nucleotides that are incorporated into oligonucleotides of the invention, these nucleotides can have sugar portions that correspond to naturally-occurring sugars or modified sugars. Representative modified sugars include carbocyclic or acyclic sugars, sugars having substituent groups at one or more of their 2', 3' or 4' positions and sugars having substituents in place of one or more hydrogen atoms of the sugar. Additional nucleosides amenable to the present invention having altered base moieties and or altered sugar moieties are disclosed in United States Patent 3,687,808 and PCT application PCT/US89/02323.

[00114] Altered base moieties or altered sugar moieties also include other modifications consistent with the spirit of this invention. Such oligonucleotides are best described as being structurally distinguishable from, yet functionally interchangeable with, naturally occurring or synthetic wild type oligonucleotides. All such oligonucleotides are comprehended by this invention so long as they function

effectively to mimic the structure of a desired RNA or DNA strand. A class of representative base modifications include tricyclic cytosine analog, termed "G clamp" (Lin, *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1998, 120, 8531). This analog makes four hydrogen bonds to a complementary guanine (G) within a helix by simultaneously recognizing the Watson-Crick and Hoogsteen faces of the targeted G. This G clamp modification when incorporated into phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, dramatically enhances antisense potencies in cell culture. The oligonucleotides of the invention also can include phenoxazine-substituted bases of the type disclosed by Flanagan, *et al.*, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 1999, 17(1), 48-52.

[00115] The oligomeric compounds in accordance with this invention can comprise from about 8 to about 80 nucleobases (i.e. from about 8 to about 80 linked nucleosides). One having ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the invention embodies oligomeric compounds of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, or 80 nucleobases in length.

[00116] In some embodiments, the oligomeric compounds of the invention are 12 to 50 nucleobases in length. One having ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that this embodies oligomeric compounds of 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, or 50 nucleobases in length.

[00117] In other embodiments, the oligomeric compounds of the invention are 15 to 30 nucleobases in length. One having ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that this embodies oligomeric compounds of 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, or 30 nucleobases in length.

[00118] In yet further embodiments, oligomeric compounds are oligonucleotides from about 12 to about 50 nucleobases, or from about 15 to about 30 nucleobases.

General Oligomer Synthesis

[00119] Oligomerization of modified and unmodified nucleosides is performed according to literature procedures for DNA like compounds (*Protocols for Oligonucleotides and Analogs*, Ed. Agrawal (1993), Humana Press) and/or RNA like compounds (Scaringe, *Methods*, 2001, 23, 206-217; Gait et al., *Applications of Chemically synthesized RNA in RNA:Protein Interactions*, Ed. Smith (1998), 1-36. Gallo et al., *Tetrahedron*, 2001, 57, 5707-5713) synthesis as appropriate. In addition specific protocols for the synthesis of oligomeric compounds of the invention are illustrated in the examples below.

[00120] RNA oligomers can be synthesized by methods disclosed herein or purchased from various RNA synthesis companies such as for example Dharmacon Research Inc., (Lafayette, CO).

[00121] Irrespective of the particular protocol used, the oligomeric compounds used in accordance with this invention may be conveniently and routinely made through the well-known technique of solid phase synthesis. Equipment for such synthesis is sold by several vendors including, for example, Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA). Any other means for such synthesis known in the art may additionally or alternatively be employed.

[00122] For double stranded structures of the invention, once synthesized, the complementary strands are annealed. The single strands are aliquoted and diluted to a concentration of 50 uM. Once diluted, 30 uL of each strand is combined with 15uL of a 5X solution of annealing buffer. The final concentration of the buffer is 100 mM potassium acetate, 30 mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.4, and 2mM magnesium acetate. The final volume is 75 uL. This solution is incubated for 1 minute at 90°C and then centrifuged for 15 seconds. The tube is allowed to sit for 1 hour at 37°C at which time the dsRNA duplexes are used in experimentation. The final concentration of the dsRNA compound is 20 uM. This solution can be stored frozen (-20°C) and freeze-thawed up to 5 times.

[00123] Once prepared, the desired synthetic duplexes are evaluated for their ability to modulate target expression. When cells reach 80% confluency, they are treated with synthetic duplexes comprising at least one oligomeric compound of the invention. For cells grown in 96-well plates, wells are washed once with 200 uL

OPTI-MEM-1 reduced-serum medium (Gibco BRL) and then treated with 130 μ L of OPTI-MEM-1 containing 12 μ g/mL LIPOFECTIN (Gibco BRL) and the desired dsRNA compound at a final concentration of 200 nM. After 5 hours of treatment, the medium is replaced with fresh medium. Cells are harvested 16 hours after treatment, at which time RNA is isolated and target reduction measured by RT-PCR.

Oligomer and Monomer Modifications

[00124] As is known in the art, a nucleoside is a base-sugar combination. The base portion of the nucleoside is normally a heterocyclic base. The two most common classes of such heterocyclic bases are the purines and the pyrimidines. Nucleotides are nucleosides that further include a phosphate group covalently linked to the sugar portion of the nucleoside. For those nucleosides that include a pentofuranosyl sugar, the phosphate group can be linked to either the 2', 3' or 5' hydroxyl moiety of the sugar. In forming oligonucleotides, the phosphate groups covalently link adjacent nucleosides to one another to form a linear polymeric compound. In turn, the respective ends of this linear polymeric compound can be further joined to form a circular compound, however, linear compounds are generally suitable. In addition, linear compounds may have internal nucleobase complementarity and may therefore fold in a manner as to produce a fully or partially double-stranded compound. Within oligonucleotides, the phosphate groups are commonly referred to as forming the internucleoside linkage or in conjunction with the sugar ring the backbone of the oligonucleotide. The normal internucleoside linkage that makes up the backbone of RNA and DNA is a 3' to 5' phosphodiester linkage.

Modified Internucleoside Linkages

[00125] Specific examples of antisense oligomeric compounds useful in this invention include oligonucleotides containing modified e.g. non-naturally occurring internucleoside linkages. As defined in this specification, oligonucleotides having modified internucleoside linkages include internucleoside linkages that retain a phosphorus atom and internucleoside linkages that do not have a phosphorus atom.

For the purposes of this specification, and as sometimes referenced in the art, modified oligonucleotides that do not have a phosphorus atom in their internucleoside backbone can also be considered to be oligonucleosides.

[00126] In the *C. elegans* system, modification of the internucleotide linkage (phosphorothioate) did not significantly interfere with RNAi activity. Based on this observation, it is suggested that certain oligomeric compounds of the invention can also have one or more modified internucleoside linkages. An example phosphorus containing modified internucleoside linkage is the phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage.

[00127] Modified oligonucleotide backbones containing a phosphorus atom therein include, for example, phosphorothioates, chiral phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, phosphotriesters, aminoalkylphosphotriesters, methyl and other alkyl phosphonates including 3'-alkylene phosphonates, 5'-alkylene phosphonates and chiral phosphonates, phosphinates, phosphoramidates including 3'-amino phosphoramidate and aminoalkylphosphoramidates, thionophosphoramidates, thiono-alkylphosphonates, thionoalkylphosphotriesters, selenophosphates and borano-phosphates having normal 3'-5' linkages, 2'-5' linked analogs of these, and those having inverted polarity wherein one or more internucleotide linkages is a 3' to 3', 5' to 5' or 2' to 2' linkage. Oligonucleotides having inverted polarity comprise a single 3' to 3' linkage at the 3'-most internucleotide linkage i.e. a single inverted nucleoside residue which may be abasic (the nucleobase is missing or has a hydroxyl group in place thereof). Various salts, mixed salts and free acid forms are also included.

[00128] Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of the above phosphorus-containing linkages include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 3,687,808; 4,469,863; 4,476,301; 5,023,243; 5,177,196; 5,188,897; 5,264,423; 5,276,019; 5,278,302; 5,286,717; 5,321,131; 5,399,676; 5,405,939; 5,453,496; 5,455,233; 5,466,677; 5,476,925; 5,519,126; 5,536,821; 5,541,306; 5,550,111; 5,563,253; 5,571,799; 5,587,361; 5,194,599; 5,565,555; 5,527,899; 5,721,218; 5,672,697 and 5,625,050, certain of which are commonly owned with this application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

[00129] In some embodiments of the invention, oligomeric compounds have

one or more phosphorothioate and/or heteroatom internucleoside linkages, in particular -CH₂-NH-O-CH₂-, -CH₂-N(CH₃)-O-CH₂- [known as a methylene (methylimino) or MMI backbone], -CH₂-O-N(CH₃)-CH₂-, -CH₂-N(CH₃)-N(CH₃)-CH₂- and -O-N(CH₃)-CH₂-CH₂- [wherein the native phosphodiester internucleotide linkage is represented as -O-P(=O)(OH)-O-CH₂-]. The MMI type internucleoside linkages are disclosed in the above referenced U.S. patent 5,489,677. Amide internucleoside linkages are disclosed in the above referenced U.S. patent 5,602,240.

[00130] Modified oligonucleotide backbones that do not include a phosphorus atom therein have backbones that are formed by short chain alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkages, mixed heteroatom and alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkages, or one or more short chain heteroatomic or heterocyclic internucleoside linkages. These include those having morpholino linkages (formed in part from the sugar portion of a nucleoside); siloxane backbones; sulfide, sulfoxide and sulfone backbones; formacetal and thioformacetal backbones; methylene formacetal and thioformacetal backbones; riboacetal backbones; alkene containing backbones; sulfamate backbones; methyleneimino and methylenehydrazino backbones; sulfonate and sulfonamide backbones; amide backbones; and others having mixed N, O, S and CH₂ component parts.

[00131] Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of the above oligonucleosides include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,034,506; 5,166,315; 5,185,444; 5,214,134; 5,216,141; 5,235,033; 5,264,562; 5,264,564; 5,405,938; 5,434,257; 5,466,677; 5,470,967; 5,489,677; 5,541,307; 5,561,225; 5,596,086; 5,602,240; 5,610,289; 5,602,240; 5,608,046; 5,610,289; 5,618,704; 5,623,070; 5,663,312; 5,633,360; 5,677,437; 5,792,608; 5,646,269 and 5,677,439, certain of which are commonly owned with this application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

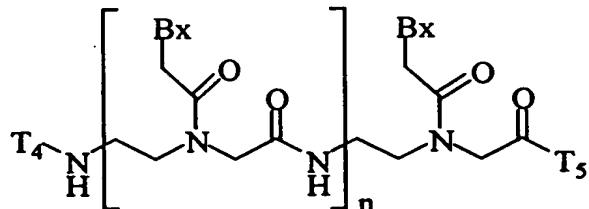
Oligomer Mimetics

[00132] Another group of oligomeric compounds amenable to the present invention includes oligonucleotide mimetics. The term mimetic as it is applied to oligonucleotides is intended to include oligomeric compounds wherein only the

furanose ring or both the furanose ring and the internucleotide linkage are replaced with novel groups, replacement of only the furanose ring is also referred to in the art as being a sugar surrogate. The heterocyclic base moiety or a modified heterocyclic base moiety is maintained for hybridization with an appropriate target nucleic acid. One such oligomeric compound, an oligonucleotide mimetic that has been shown to have excellent hybridization properties, is referred to as a peptide nucleic acid (PNA). In PNA oligomeric compounds, the sugar-backbone of an oligonucleotide is replaced with an amide containing backbone, in particular an aminoethylglycine backbone. The nucleobases are retained and are bound directly or indirectly to aza nitrogen atoms of the amide portion of the backbone. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of PNA oligomeric compounds include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,539,082; 5,714,331; and 5,719,262, each of which is herein incorporated by reference. Further teaching of PNA oligomeric compounds can be found in Nielsen *et al.*, *Science*, 1991, 254, 1497-1500.

[00133] One oligonucleotide mimetic that has been reported to have excellent hybridization properties is peptide nucleic acids (PNA). The backbone in PNA compounds is two or more linked aminoethylglycine units which gives PNA an amide containing backbone. The heterocyclic base moieties are bound directly or indirectly to aza nitrogen atoms of the amide portion of the backbone. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of PNA compounds include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,539,082; 5,714,331; and 5,719,262, each of which is herein incorporated by reference. Further teaching of PNA compounds can be found in Nielsen *et al.*, *Science*, 1991, 254, 1497-1500.

[00134] PNA has been modified to incorporate numerous modifications since the basic PNA structure was first prepared. The basic structure is shown below:



wherein

Bx is a heterocyclic base moiety;

T_4 is hydrogen, an amino protecting group, $-C(O)R_5$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} alkynyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, a chemical functional group, a reporter group, a conjugate group, a D or L α -amino acid linked via the α -carboxyl group or optionally through the ω -carboxyl group when the amino acid is aspartic acid or glutamic acid or a peptide derived from D, L or mixed D and L amino acids linked through a carboxyl group, wherein the substituent groups are selected from hydroxyl, amino, alkoxy, carboxy, benzyl, phenyl, nitro, thiol, thioalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl;

T_5 is $-OH$, $-N(Z_1)Z_2$, R_5 , D or L α -amino acid linked via the α -amino group or optionally through the ω -amino group when the amino acid is lysine or ornithine or a peptide derived from D, L or mixed D and L amino acids linked through an amino group, a chemical functional group, a reporter group or a conjugate group;

Z_1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or an amino protecting group;

Z_2 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, an amino protecting group, $-C(=O)-(CH_2)_n-J-Z_3$, a D or L α -amino acid linked via the α -carboxyl group or optionally through the ω -carboxyl group when the amino acid is aspartic acid or glutamic acid or a peptide derived from D, L or mixed D and L amino acids linked through a carboxyl group;

Z_3 is hydrogen, an amino protecting group, $-C_1-C_6$ alkyl, $-C(=O)-CH_3$, benzyl, benzoyl, or $-(CH_2)_n-N(H)Z_1$;

each J is O, S or NH;

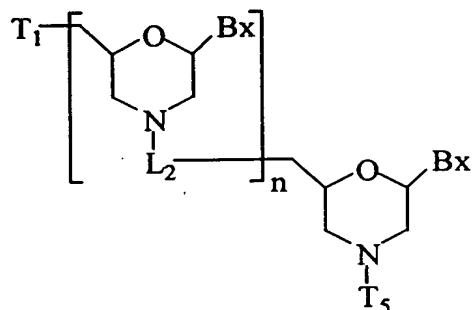
R_5 is a carbonyl protecting group; and

n is from 2 to about 50.

[00135] Another class of oligonucleotide mimetic that has been studied is based on linked morpholino units (morpholino nucleic acid) having heterocyclic bases attached to the morpholino ring. A number of linking groups have been reported that link the morpholino monomeric units in a morpholino nucleic acid. A class of linking groups have been selected to give a non-ionic oligomeric compound. The non-ionic morpholino-based oligomeric compounds are less likely to have undesired interactions with cellular proteins. Morpholino-based oligomeric compounds are non-ionic mimics of oligonucleotides which are less likely to form

undesired interactions with cellular proteins (Dwaine A. Braasch and David R. Corey, *Biochemistry*, 2002, 41(14), 4503-4510). Morpholino-based oligomeric compounds are disclosed in United States Patent 5,034,506, issued July 23, 1991. The morpholino class of oligomeric compounds have been prepared having a variety of different linking groups joining the monomeric subunits.

[00136] Morpholino nucleic acids have been prepared having a variety of different linking groups (L_2) joining the monomeric subunits. The basic formula is shown below:



wherein

T_1 is hydroxyl or a protected hydroxyl;

T_5 is hydrogen or a phosphate or phosphate derivative;

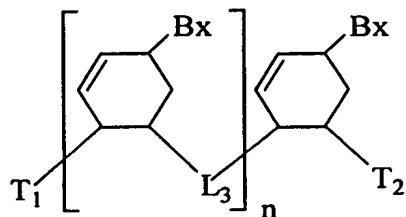
L_2 is a linking group; and

n is from 2 to about 50.

[00137] A further class of oligonucleotide mimetic is referred to as cyclohexenyl nucleic acids (CeNA). The furanose ring normally present in an DNA/RNA molecule is replaced with a cyclohexenyl ring. CeNA DMT protected phosphoramidite monomers have been prepared and used for oligomeric compound synthesis following classical phosphoramidite chemistry. Fully modified CeNA oligomeric compounds and oligonucleotides having specific positions modified with CeNA have been prepared and studied (see Wang *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2000, 122, 8595-8602). In general the incorporation of CeNA monomers into a DNA chain increases its stability of a DNA/RNA hybrid. CeNA oligoadenylates formed

complexes with RNA and DNA complements with similar stability to the native complexes. The study of incorporating CeNA structures into natural nucleic acid structures was shown by NMR and circular dichroism to proceed with easy conformational adaptation. Furthermore the incorporation of CeNA into a sequence targeting RNA was stable to serum and able to activate E. Coli RNase resulting in cleavage of the target RNA strand.

[00138] The general formula of CeNA is shown below:



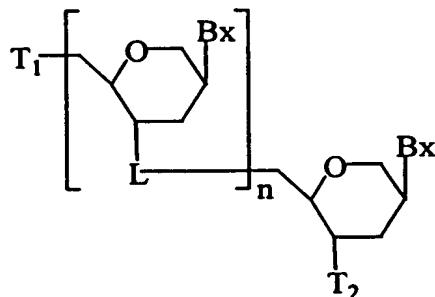
wherein

each Bx is a heterocyclic base moiety;

T₁ is hydroxyl or a protected hydroxyl; and

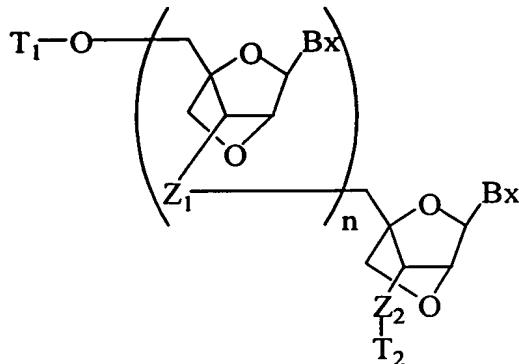
T₂ is hydroxyl or a protected hydroxyl.

[00139] Another class of oligonucleotide mimetic (anhydrohexitol nucleic acid) can be prepared from one or more anhydrohexitol nucleosides (see, Wouters and Herdewijn, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1999, 9, 1563-1566) and would have the general formula:



[00140] A further example modification includes Locked Nucleic Acids (LNAs) in which the 2'-hydroxyl group is linked to the 4' carbon atom of the sugar

ring thereby forming a 2'-C,4'-C-oxymethylene linkage thereby forming a bicyclic sugar moiety. In some embodiments, the linkage is a methylene ($-\text{CH}_2-$)_n group bridging the 2' oxygen atom and the 4' carbon atom wherein n is 1 or 2 (Singh et al., *Chem. Commun.*, 1998, 4, 455-456). LNA and LNA analogs display very high duplex thermal stabilities with complementary DNA and RNA ($T_m = +3$ to $+10$ C), stability towards 3'-exonucleolytic degradation and good solubility properties. The basic structure of LNA showing the bicyclic ring system is shown below:



[00141] The conformations of LNAs determined by 2D NMR spectroscopy have shown that the locked orientation of the LNA nucleotides, both in single-stranded LNA and in duplexes, constrains the phosphate backbone in such a way as to introduce a higher population of the N-type conformation (Petersen et al., *J. Mol. Recognit.*, 2000, 13, 44-53). These conformations are associated with improved stacking of the nucleobases (Wengel et al., *Nucleosides Nucleotides*, 1999, 18, 1365-1370).

[00142] LNA has been shown to form exceedingly stable LNA:LNA duplexes (Koshkin et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1998, 120, 13252-13253). LNA:LNA hybridization was shown to be the most thermally stable nucleic acid type duplex system, and the RNA-mimicking character of LNA was established at the duplex level. Introduction of 3 LNA monomers (T or A) significantly increased melting points ($T_m = +15/+11$) toward DNA complements. The universality of LNA-mediated hybridization has been stressed by the formation of exceedingly stable LNA:LNA duplexes. The RNA-mimicking of LNA was reflected with regard to the

N-type conformational restriction of the monomers and to the secondary structure of the LNA:RNA duplex.

[00143] LNAs also form duplexes with complementary DNA, RNA or LNA with high thermal affinities. Circular dichroism (CD) spectra show that duplexes involving fully modified LNA (esp. LNA:RNA) structurally resemble an A-form RNA:RNA duplex. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) examination of an LNA:DNA duplex confirmed the 3'-endo conformation of an LNA monomer. Recognition of double-stranded DNA has also been demonstrated suggesting strand invasion by LNA. Studies of mismatched sequences show that LNAs obey the Watson-Crick base pairing rules with generally improved selectivity compared to the corresponding unmodified reference strands.

[00144] Novel types of LNA-oligomeric compounds, as well as the LNAs, are useful in a wide range of diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Among these are antisense applications, PCR applications, strand-displacement oligomers, substrates for nucleic acid polymerases and generally as nucleotide based drugs.

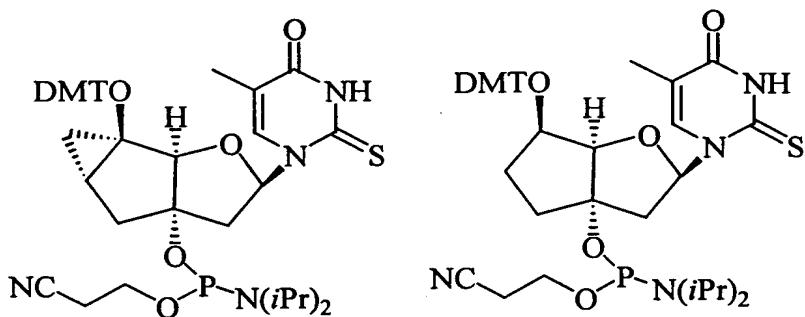
[00145] Potent and nontoxic antisense oligonucleotides containing LNAs have been described (Wahlestedt et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A., 2000, 97, 5633-5638.) The authors have demonstrated that LNAs confer several desired properties to antisense agents. LNA/DNA copolymers were not degraded readily in blood serum and cell extracts. LNA/DNA copolymers exhibited potent antisense activity in assay systems as disparate as G-protein-coupled receptor signaling in living rat brain and detection of reporter genes in *Escherichia coli*. Lipofectin-mediated efficient delivery of LNA into living human breast cancer cells has also been accomplished.

[00146] The synthesis and preparation of the LNA monomers adenine, cytosine, guanine, 5-methyl-cytosine, thymine and uracil, along with their oligomerization, and nucleic acid recognition properties have been described (Koshkin et al., Tetrahedron, 1998, 54, 3607-3630). LNAs and preparation thereof are also described in WO 98/39352 and WO 99/14226.

[00147] The first analogs of LNA, phosphorothioate-LNA and 2'-thio-LNAs, have also been prepared (Kumar et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1998, 8, 2219-

2222). Preparation of locked nucleoside analogs containing oligodeoxyribonucleotide duplexes as substrates for nucleic acid polymerases has also been described (Wengel et al., PCT International Application WO 98-DK393 19980914). Furthermore, synthesis of 2'-amino-LNA, a novel conformationally restricted high-affinity oligonucleotide analog with a handle has been described in the art (Singh et al., J. Org. Chem., 1998, 63, 10035-10039). In addition, 2'-Amino- and 2'-methylamino-LNA's have been prepared and the thermal stability of their duplexes with complementary RNA and DNA strands has been previously reported.

[00148] Further oligonucleotide mimetics have been prepared to include bicyclic and tricyclic nucleoside analogs having the formulas (amidite monomers shown):

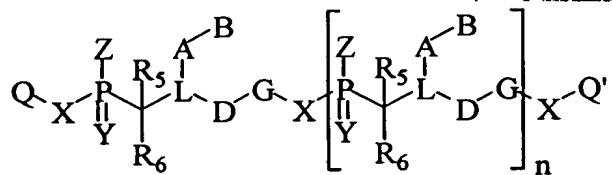


[00149] (see Steffens et al., *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1997, 80, 2426-2439; Steffens et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1999, 121, 3249-3255; and Renneberg et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, 124, 5993-6002). These modified nucleoside analogs have been oligomerized using the phosphoramidite approach and the resulting oligomeric compounds containing tricyclic nucleoside analogs have shown increased thermal stabilities (T_m 's) when hybridized to DNA, RNA and itself. Oligomeric compounds containing bicyclic nucleoside analogs have shown thermal stabilities approaching that of DNA duplexes.

[00150] Another class of oligonucleotide mimetic is referred to as phosphonomonoester nucleic acids incorporate a phosphorus group in a backbone the backbone. This class of oligonucleotide mimetic is reported to have useful physical and biological and pharmacological properties in the areas of inhibiting gene expression (antisense oligonucleotides, ribozymes, sense oligonucleotides and

triplex-forming oligonucleotides), as probes for the detection of nucleic acids and as auxiliaries for use in molecular biology.

[00151] The general formula (for definitions of Markush variables see: United States Patents 5,874,553 and 6,127,346 herein incorporated by reference in their entirety) is shown below.



[00152] Another oligonucleotide mimetic has been reported wherein the furanosyl ring has been replaced by a cyclobutyl moiety.

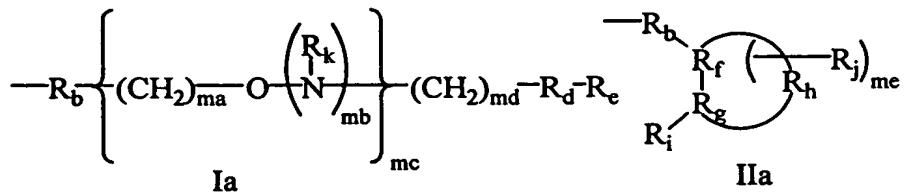
Modified sugars

[00153] Oligomeric compounds of the invention may also contain one or more substituted sugar moieties. In some embodiments, oligomeric compounds comprise a sugar substituent group selected from: OH; F; O-, S-, or N-alkyl; O-, S-, or N-alkenyl; O-, S- or N-alkynyl; or O-alkyl-O-alkyl, wherein the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl may be substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl or C₂ to C₁₀ alkenyl and alkynyl. Example sugar substituents include O[(CH₂)_nO]_mCH₃, O(CH₂)_nOCH₃, O(CH₂)_nNH₂, O(CH₂)_nCH₃, O(CH₂)_nONH₂, and O(CH₂)_nON[(CH₂)_nCH₃]₂, where n and m are from 1 to about 10. Further oligonucleotides can comprise a sugar substituent group selected from: C₁ to C₁₀ lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl or O-aralkyl, SH, SCH₃, OCN, Cl, Br, CN, CF₃, OCF₃, SOCH₃, SO₂CH₃, ONO₂, NO₂, N₃, NH₂, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkaryl, aminoalkylamino, polyalkylamino, substituted silyl, an RNA cleaving group, a reporter group, an intercalator, a group for improving the pharmacokinetic properties of an oligonucleotide, or a group for improving the pharmacodynamic properties of an oligonucleotide, and other substituents having similar properties. An example modification includes 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-O-CH₂CH₂OCH₃, also known as 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-MOE) (Martin *et al.*,

Helv. Chim. Acta, 1995, 78, 486-504) i.e., an alkoxyalkoxy group. A further example modification includes 2'-dimethylaminoxyethoxy, i.e., a $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{ON}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ group, also known as 2'-DMAOE, as described in examples hereinbelow, and 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (also known in the art as 2'-O-dimethyl-amino-ethoxy-ethyl or 2'-DMAEOE), i.e., $2'\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$.

[00154] Other sugar substituent groups include methoxy (-O-CH₃), aminopropoxy (-OCH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂), allyl (-CH₂-CH=CH₂), -O-allyl (-O-CH₂-CH=CH₂) and fluoro (F). 2'-Sugar substituent groups may be in the arabino (up) position or ribo (down) position. An example 2'-arabino modification is 2'-F. Similar modifications may also be made at other positions on the oligomeric compound, particularly the 3' position of the sugar on the 3' terminal nucleoside or in 2'-5' linked oligonucleotides and the 5' position of 5' terminal nucleotide. Oligomeric compounds may also have sugar mimetics such as cyclobutyl moieties in place of the pentofuranosyl sugar. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such modified sugar structures include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 4,981,957; 5,118,800; 5,319,080; 5,359,044; 5,393,878; 5,446,137; 5,466,786; 5,514,785; 5,519,134; 5,567,811; 5,576,427; 5,591,722; 5,597,909; 5,610,300; 5,627,053; 5,639,873; 5,646,265; 5,658,873; 5,670,633; 5,792,747; and 5,700,920, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[00155] Further representative sugar substituent groups include groups of formula I_a or II_a:

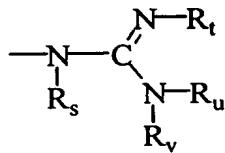


wherein:

R_b is O, S or NH;

R_d is a single bond, O, S or C(=O);

R_e is C_1-C_{10} alkyl, $N(R_k)(R_m)$, $N(R_k)(R_n)$, $N=C(R_p)(R_q)$, $N=C(R_p)(R_r)$ or has formula III_a;



IIIa

R_p and R_q are each independently hydrogen or C_1-C_{10} alkyl;

R_r is $-R_x-R_y$;

- each R_s , R_t , R_u and R_v is, independently, hydrogen, $C(O)R_w$, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} alkynyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, a chemical functional group or a conjugate group, wherein the substituent groups are selected from hydroxyl, amino, alkoxy, carboxy, benzyl, phenyl, nitro, thiol, thioalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl;

or optionally, R_u and R_v , together form a phthalimido moiety with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached;

each R_w is, independently, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, cyanoethoxy, methoxy, ethoxy, t-butoxy, allyloxy, 9-fluorenylmethoxy, 2-(trimethylsilyl)-ethoxy, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxy, benzyloxy, butyryl, iso-butyryl, phenyl or aryl;

R_k is hydrogen, a nitrogen protecting group or $-R_x-R_y$;

R_p is hydrogen, a nitrogen protecting group or $-R_x-R_y$;

R_x is a bond or a linking moiety;

R_y is a chemical functional group, a conjugate group or a solid support medium;

each R_m and R_n is, independently, H, a nitrogen protecting group, substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} alkynyl, wherein the substituent groups are selected from hydroxyl, amino, alkoxy, carboxy, benzyl, phenyl, nitro, thiol, thioalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl; NH_3^+ , $N(R_u)(R_v)$, guanidino and acyl where said acyl is an acid amide or an ester;

or R_m and R_n, together, are a nitrogen protecting group, are joined in a ring structure that optionally includes an additional heteroatom selected from N and O or are a chemical functional group;

R_j is OR_z, SR_z, or N(R_z)₂;

each R_z is, independently, H, C₁-C₈ alkyl, C₁-C₈ haloalkyl, C(=NH)N(H)R_u, C(=O)N(H)R_u or OC(=O)N(H)R_u;

R_f, R_g and R_h comprise a ring system having from about 4 to about 7 carbon atoms or having from about 3 to about 6 carbon atoms and 1 or 2 heteroatoms wherein said heteroatoms are selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur and wherein said ring system is aliphatic, unsaturated aliphatic, aromatic, or saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic;

R_j is alkyl or haloalkyl having 1 to about 10 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 2 to about 10 carbon atoms, alkynyl having 2 to about 10 carbon atoms, aryl having 6 to about 14 carbon atoms, N(R_k)(R_m) OR_k, halo, SR_k or CN;

m_a is 1 to about 10;

each m_b is, independently, 0 or 1;

m_c is 0 or an integer from 1 to 10;

m_d is an integer from 1 to 10;

m_e is from 0, 1 or 2; and

provided that when m_c is 0, m_d is greater than 1.

[00156] Representative substituents groups of Formula I are disclosed in United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/130,973, filed August 7, 1998, entitled "Capped 2'-Oxyethoxy Oligonucleotides," hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[00157] Representative cyclic substituent groups of Formula II are disclosed in United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/123,108, filed July 27, 1998, entitled "RNA Targeted 2'-Oligomeric compounds that are Conformationally Preorganized," hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[00158] Example sugar substituent groups include O[(CH₂)_nO]_mCH₃, O(CH₂)_nOCH₃, O(CH₂)_nNH₂, O(CH₂)_nCH₃, O(CH₂)_nONH₂, and O(CH₂)_nON[(CH₂)_nCH₃]₂, where n and m are from 1 to about 10.

[00159] Representative guanidino substituent groups that are shown in formula III and IV are disclosed in co-owned United States Patent Application 09/349,040, entitled "Functionalized Oligomers", filed July 7, 1999, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[00160] Representative acetamido substituent groups are disclosed in United States Patent 6,147,200 which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[00161] Representative dimethylaminoethoxyethyl substituent groups are disclosed in International Patent Application PCT/US99/17895, entitled "2'-O-Dimethylaminoethoxyethyl-Oligomeric compounds", filed August 6, 1999, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

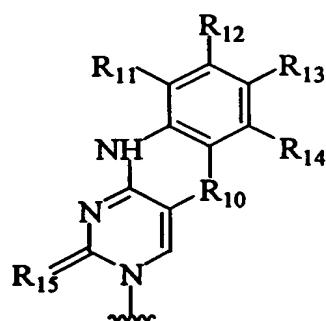
Modified Nucleobases/Naturally occurring nucleobases

[00162] Oligomeric compounds may also include nucleobase (often referred to in the art simply as "base" or "heterocyclic base moiety") modifications or substitutions. As used herein, "unmodified" or "natural" nucleobases include the purine bases adenine (A) and guanine (G), and the pyrimidine bases thymine (T), cytosine (C) and uracil (U). Modified nucleobases also referred herein as heterocyclic base moieties include other synthetic and natural nucleobases such as 5-methylcytosine (5-me-C), 5-hydroxymethyl cytosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-methyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-propyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymine and 2-thiocytosine, 5-halouracil and cytosine, 5-propynyl (-C≡C-CH₃) uracil and cytosine and other alkynyl derivatives of pyrimidine bases, 6-azo uracil, cytosine and thymine, 5-uracil (pseudouracil), 4-thiouracil, 8-halo, 8-amino, 8-thiol, 8-thioalkyl, 8-hydroxyl and other 8-substituted adenines and guanines, 5-halo particularly 5-bromo, 5-trifluoromethyl and other 5-substituted uracils and cytosines, 7-methylguanine and 7-methyladenine, 2-F-adenine, 2-amino-adenine, 8-azaguanine and 8-azaadenine, 7-deazaguanine and 7-deazaadenine and 3-deazaguanine and 3-deazaadenine.

[00163] Heterocyclic base moieties may also include those in which the purine or pyrimidine base is replaced with other heterocycles, for example 7-deaza-adenine, 7-deazaguanosine, 2-aminopyridine and 2-pyridone. Further nucleobases include

those disclosed in United States Patent No. 3,687,808, those disclosed in *The Concise Encyclopedia Of Polymer Science And Engineering*, pages 858-859, Kroschwitz, J.I., ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1990, those disclosed by Englisch et al., *Angewandte Chemie*, International Edition, 1991, 30, 613, and those disclosed by Sanghvi, Y.S., Chapter 15, *Antisense Research and Applications*, pages 289-302, Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B., ed., CRC Press, 1993. Certain of these nucleobases are particularly useful for increasing the binding affinity of the oligomeric compounds of the invention. These include 5-substituted pyrimidines, 6-azapyrimidines and N-2, N-6 and O-6 substituted purines, including 2-aminopropyladenine, 5-propynyluracil and 5-propynylcytosine. 5-methylcytosine substitutions have been shown to increase nucleic acid duplex stability by 0.6-1.2°C (Sanghvi, Y.S., Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B., eds., *Antisense Research and Applications*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1993, pp. 276-278) and are exemplary base substitutions, such as when combined with 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar modifications.

[00164] In one aspect of the present invention oligomeric compounds are prepared having polycyclic heterocyclic compounds in place of one or more heterocyclic base moieties. A number of tricyclic heterocyclic compounds have been previously reported. These compounds are routinely used in antisense applications to increase the binding properties of the modified strand to a target strand. The most studied modifications are targeted to guanosines hence they have been termed G-clamps or cytidine analogs. Many of these polycyclic heterocyclic compounds have the general formula:



[00165] Representative cytosine analogs that make 3 hydrogen bonds with a

guanosine in a second strand include 1,3-diazaphenoxazine-2-one ($R_{10} = O$, $R_{11} - R_{14} = H$) [Kurchavov, *et al.*, *Nucleosides and Nucleotides*, 1997, 16, 1837-1846], 1,3-diazaphenothiazine-2-one ($R_{10} = S$, $R_{11} - R_{14} = H$), [Lin, K.-Y.; Jones, R. J.; Matteucci, M. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1995, 117, 3873-3874] and 6,7,8,9-tetrafluoro-1,3-diazaphenoxazine-2-one ($R_{10} = O$, $R_{11} - R_{14} = F$) [Wang, J.; Lin, K.-Y., Matteucci, M. Tetrahedron Lett. 1998, 39, 8385-8388]. Incorporated into oligonucleotides these base modifications were shown to hybridize with complementary guanine and the latter was also shown to hybridize with adenine and to enhance helical thermal stability by extended stacking interactions(also see U.S. Patent Application entitled "Modified Peptide Nucleic Acids" filed May 24, 2002, Serial number 10/155,920; and U.S. Patent Application entitled "Nuclease Resistant Chimeric Oligonucleotides" filed May 24, 2002, Serial number 10/013,295, both of which are commonly owned with this application and are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

[00166] Further helix-stabilizing properties have been observed when a cytosine analog/substitute has an aminoethoxy moiety attached to the rigid 1,3-diazaphenoxazine-2-one scaffold ($R_{10} = O$, $R_{11} = -O-(CH_2)_2-NH_2$, $R_{12-14}=H$) [Lin, K.-Y.; Matteucci, M. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1998, 120, 8531-8532]. Binding studies demonstrated that a single incorporation could enhance the binding affinity of a model oligonucleotide to its complementary target DNA or RNA with a ΔT_m of up to 18° relative to 5-methyl cytosine (dC5^{mc}), which is the highest known affinity enhancement for a single modification, yet. On the other hand, the gain in helical stability does not compromise the specificity of the oligonucleotides. The T_m data indicate an even greater discrimination between the perfect match and mismatched sequences compared to dC5^{mc}. It was suggested that the tethered amino group serves as an additional hydrogen bond donor to interact with the Hoogsteen face, namely the O6, of a complementary guanine thereby forming 4 hydrogen bonds. This means that the increased affinity of G-clamp is mediated by the combination of extended base stacking and additional specific hydrogen bonding.

[00167] Further tricyclic heterocyclic compounds and methods of using them that are amenable to the present invention are disclosed in United States Patent Serial Number 6,028,183, which issued on May 22, 2000, and United States Patent Serial

Number 6,007,992, which issued on December 28, 1999, the contents of both are commonly assigned with this application and are incorporated herein in their entirety.

[00168] The enhanced binding affinity of the phenoxazine derivatives together with their uncompromised sequence specificity makes them valuable nucleobase analogs for the development of more potent antisense-based drugs. In fact, promising data have been derived from in vitro experiments demonstrating that heptanucleotides containing phenoxazine substitutions are capable to activate RNaseH, enhance cellular uptake and exhibit an increased antisense activity [Lin, K-Y; Matteucci, M. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1998, 120, 8531-8532]. The activity enhancement was even more pronounced in case of G-clamp, as a single substitution was shown to significantly improve the in vitro potency of a 20mer 2'-deoxyphosphorothioate oligonucleotides [Flanagan, W. M.; Wolf, J.J.; Olson, P.; Grant, D.; Lin, K.-Y.; Wagner, R. W.; Matteucci, M. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1999, 96, 3513-3518]. Nevertheless, to optimize oligonucleotide design and to better understand the impact of these heterocyclic modifications on the biological activity, it is important to evaluate their effect on the nuclease stability of the oligomers.

[00169] Further modified polycyclic heterocyclic compounds useful as heterocyclic bases are disclosed in but not limited to, the above noted U.S. 3,687,808, as well as U.S.: 4,845,205; 5,130,302; 5,134,066; 5,175,273; 5,367,066; 5,432,272; 5,434,257; 5,457,187; 5,459,255; 5,484,908; 5,502,177; 5,525,711; 5,552,540; 5,587,469; 5,594,121, 5,596,091; 5,614,617; 5,645,985; 5,646,269; 5,750,692; 5,830,653; 5,763,588; 6,005,096; and 5,681,941, and United States Patent Application Serial number 09/996,292 filed November 28, 2001, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

Chimeric oligomeric compounds

[00170] It is not necessary for all positions in an oligomeric compound to be uniformly modified, and in fact more than one of the aforementioned modifications may be incorporated in a single oligomeric compound or even at a single monomeric subunit such as a nucleoside within a oligomeric compound. The present invention

also includes oligomeric compounds which are chimeric oligomeric compounds. "Chimeric" oligomeric compounds or "chimeras," in the context of this invention, are oligomeric compounds that contain two or more chemically distinct regions, each made up of at least one monomer unit, i.e., a nucleotide in the case of a nucleic acid based oligomer.

[00171] Chimeric oligomeric compounds typically contain at least one region modified so as to confer increased resistance to nuclease degradation, increased cellular uptake, and/or increased binding affinity for the target nucleic acid. An additional region of the oligomeric compound may serve as a substrate for enzymes capable of cleaving RNA:DNA or RNA:RNA hybrids. By way of example, RNase H is a cellular endonuclease which cleaves the RNA strand of an RNA:DNA duplex. Activation of RNase H, therefore, results in cleavage of the RNA target, thereby greatly enhancing the efficiency of inhibition of gene expression. Consequently, comparable results can often be obtained with shorter oligomeric compounds when chimeras are used, compared to for example phosphorothioate deoxyoligonucleotides hybridizing to the same target region. Cleavage of the RNA target can be routinely detected by gel electrophoresis and, if necessary, associated nucleic acid hybridization techniques known in the art.

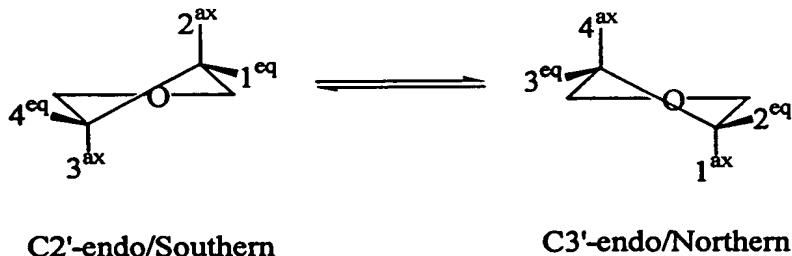
[00172] Chimeric oligomeric compounds of the invention may be formed as composite structures of two or more oligonucleotides, oligonucleotide analogs, oligonucleosides and/or oligonucleotide mimetics as described above. Such oligomeric compounds have also been referred to in the art as hybrids hemimers, gapmers or inverted gapmers. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such hybrid structures include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,013,830; 5,149,797; 5,220,007; 5,256,775; 5,366,878; 5,403,711; 5,491,133; 5,565,350; 5,623,065; 5,652,355; 5,652,356; and 5,700,922, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

3'-endo modifications

[00173] In one aspect of the present invention oligomeric compounds include

nucleosides synthetically modified to induce a 3'-endo sugar conformation. A nucleoside can incorporate synthetic modifications of the heterocyclic base, the sugar moiety or both to induce a desired 3'-endo sugar conformation. These modified nucleosides are used to mimic RNA like nucleosides so that particular properties of an oligomeric compound can be enhanced while maintaining the desirable 3'-endo conformational geometry. There is an apparent preference for an RNA type duplex (A form helix, predominantly 3'-endo) as a requirement (e.g. trigger) of RNA interference which is supported in part by the fact that duplexes composed of 2'-deoxy-2'-F-nucleosides appears efficient in triggering RNAi response in the *C. elegans* system. Properties that are enhanced by using more stable 3'-endo nucleosides include but aren't limited to modulation of pharmacokinetic properties through modification of protein binding, protein off-rate, absorption and clearance; modulation of nuclease stability as well as chemical stability; modulation of the binding affinity and specificity of the oligomer (affinity and specificity for enzymes as well as for complementary sequences); and increasing efficacy of RNA cleavage. The present invention provides oligomeric triggers of RNAi having one or more nucleosides modified in such a way as to favor a C3'-endo type conformation.

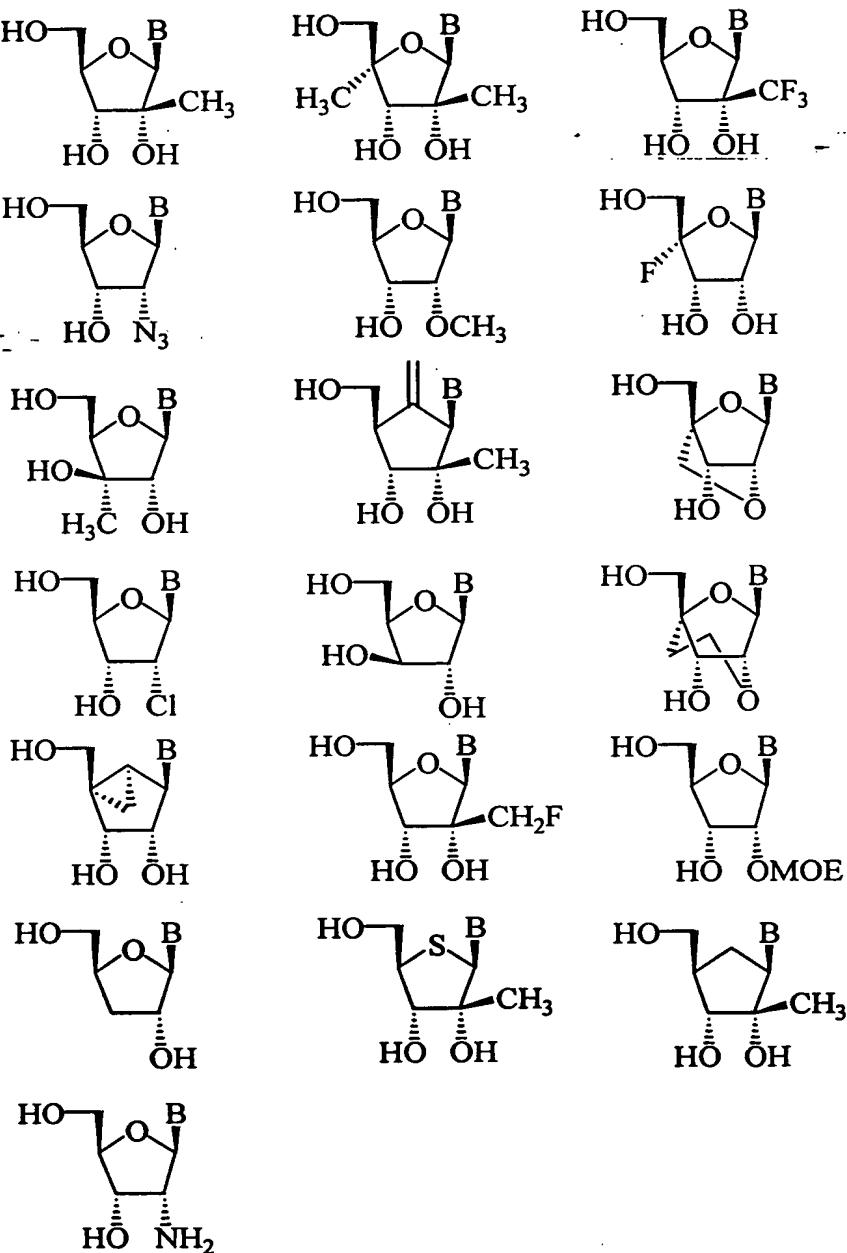
Scheme 1



- [00174] Nucleoside conformation is influenced by various factors including substitution at the 2', 3' or 4'-positions of the pentofuranosyl sugar. Electronegative substituents generally prefer the axial positions, while sterically demanding substituents generally prefer the equatorial positions (Principles of Nucleic Acid Structure, Wolfgang Sanger, 1984, Springer-Verlag.) Modification of the 2' position to favor the 3'-endo conformation can be achieved while maintaining the 2'-OH as a recognition element, as illustrated in Figure 2, below (Gallo et al., Tetrahedron (2001),

57, 5707-5713. Harry-O'kuru et al., J. Org. Chem., (1997), 62(6), 1754-1759 and Tang et al., J. Org. Chem. (1999), 64, 747-754.) Alternatively, preference for the 3'-endo conformation can be achieved by deletion of the 2'-OH as exemplified by 2'deoxy-2'F-nucleosides (Kawasaki et al., J. Med. Chem. (1993), 36, 831-841), which adopts the 3'-endo conformation positioning the electronegative fluorine atom in the axial position. Other modifications of the ribose ring, for example substitution at the 4'-position to give 4'-F modified nucleosides (Guillerm et al., Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1995), 5, 1455-1460 and Owen et al., J. Org. Chem. (1976), 41, 3010-3017), or for example modification to yield methanocarba nucleoside analogs (Jacobson et al., J. Med. Chem. Lett. (2000), 43, 2196-2203 and Lee et al., Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2001), 11, 1333-1337) also induce preference for the 3'-endo conformation. Along similar lines, oligomeric triggers of RNAi response might be composed of one or more nucleosides modified in such a way that conformation is locked into a C3'-endo type conformation, i.e. Locked Nucleic Acid (LNA, Singh et al, Chem. Commun. (1998), 4, 455-456), and ethylene bridged Nucleic Acids (ENA, Morita et al, Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2002), 12, 73-76.) Examples of modified nucleosides amenable to the present invention are shown below in Table II. These examples are meant to be representative and not exhaustive.

Table II



[00175] The preferred conformation of modified nucleosides and their oligomers can be estimated by various methods such as molecular dynamics calculations, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and CD measurements. Hence, modifications predicted to induce RNA like conformations, A-form duplex

geometry in an oligomeric context, are selected for use in the modified oligonucleotides of the present invention. The synthesis of numerous of the modified nucleosides amenable to the present invention are known in the art (see for example, Chemistry of Nucleosides and Nucleotides Vol 1-3, ed. Leroy B. Townsend, 1988, Plenum press., and the examples section below,) Nucleosides known to be inhibitors/substrates for RNA dependent RNA polymerases (for example HCV NS5B

[00176] In one aspect, the present invention is directed to oligonucleotides that are prepared having enhanced properties compared to native RNA against nucleic acid targets. A target is identified and an oligonucleotide is selected having an effective length and sequence that is complementary to a portion of the target sequence. Each nucleoside of the selected sequence is scrutinized for possible enhancing modifications. An example modification would be the replacement of one or more RNA nucleosides with nucleosides that have the same 3'-endo conformational geometry. Such modifications can enhance chemical and nuclease stability relative to native RNA while at the same time being much cheaper and easier to synthesize and/or incorporate into an oligonucleotide. The selected sequence can be further divided into regions and the nucleosides of each region evaluated for enhancing modifications that can be the result of a chimeric configuration. Consideration is also given to the 5' and 3'-termini as there are often advantageous modifications that can be made to one or more of the terminal nucleosides. The oligomeric compounds of the present invention include at least one 5'-modified phosphate group on a single strand or on at least one 5'-position of a double stranded sequence or sequences. Further modifications are also considered such as internucleoside linkages, conjugate groups, substitute sugars or bases, substitution of one or more nucleosides with nucleoside mimetics and any other modification that can enhance the selected sequence for its intended target.

[00177] The terms used to describe the conformational geometry of homoduplex nucleic acids are "A Form" for RNA and "B Form" for DNA. The respective conformational geometry for RNA and DNA duplexes was determined from X-ray diffraction analysis of nucleic acid fibers (Arnott and Hukins, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.*, 1970, 47, 1504.) In general, RNA:RNA duplexes are more

stable and have higher melting temperatures (T_m 's) than DNA:DNA duplexes (Sanger et al., *Principles of Nucleic Acid Structure*, 1984, Springer-Verlag; New York, NY.; Lesnik et al., *Biochemistry*, 1995, 34, 10807-10815; Conte et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1997, 25, 2627-2634). The increased stability of RNA has been attributed to several structural features, most notably the improved base stacking interactions that result from an A-form geometry (Searle et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1993, 21, 2051-2056). The presence of the 2' hydroxyl in RNA biases the sugar toward a C3' endo pucker, i.e., also designated as Northern pucker, which causes the duplex to favor the A-form geometry. In addition, the 2' hydroxyl groups of RNA can form a network of water mediated hydrogen bonds that help stabilize the RNA duplex (Egli et al., *Biochemistry*, 1996, 35, 8489-8494). On the other hand, deoxy nucleic acids prefer a C2' endo sugar pucker, i.e., also known as Southern pucker, which is thought to impart a less stable B-form geometry (Sanger, W. (1984) *Principles of Nucleic Acid Structure*, Springer-Verlag, New York, NY). As used herein, B-form geometry is inclusive of both C2'-endo pucker and O4'-endo pucker. This is consistent with Berger, et. al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 1998, 26, 2473-2480, who pointed out that in considering the furanose conformations which give rise to B-form duplexes consideration should also be given to a O4'-endo pucker contribution.

[00178] DNA:RNA hybrid duplexes, however, are usually less stable than pure RNA:RNA duplexes, and depending on their sequence may be either more or less stable than DNA:DNA duplexes (Searle et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1993, 21, 2051-2056). The structure of a hybrid duplex is intermediate between A- and B-form geometries, which may result in poor stacking interactions (Lane et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 1993, 215, 297-306; Fedoroff et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 1993, 233, 509-523; Gonzalez et al., *Biochemistry*, 1995, 34, 4969-4982; Horton et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 1996, 264, 521-533). The stability of the duplex formed between a target RNA and a synthetic sequence is central to therapies such as but not limited to antisense and RNA interference as these mechanisms require the binding of a synthetic oligonucleotide strand to an RNA target strand. In the case of antisense, effective inhibition of the mRNA requires that the antisense DNA have a very high binding affinity with the mRNA. Otherwise the desired interaction between the synthetic

oligonucleotide strand and target mRNA strand will occur infrequently, resulting in decreased efficacy.

[00179] One routinely used method of modifying the sugar puckering is the substitution of the sugar at the 2'-position with a substituent group that influences the sugar geometry. The influence on ring conformation is dependant on the nature of the substituent at the 2'-position. A number of different substituents have been studied to determine their sugar puckering effect. For example, 2'-halogens have been studied showing that the 2'-fluoro derivative exhibits the largest population (65%) of the C3'-endo form, and the 2'-iodo exhibits the lowest population (7%). The populations of adenosine (2'-OH) versus deoxyadenosine (2'-H) are 36% and 19%, respectively. Furthermore, the effect of the 2'-fluoro group of adenosine dimers (2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroadenosine - 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-adenosine) is further correlated to the stabilization of the stacked conformation.

[00180] As expected, the relative duplex stability can be enhanced by replacement of 2'-OH groups with 2'-F groups thereby increasing the C3'-endo population. It is assumed that the highly polar nature of the 2'-F bond and the extreme preference for C3'-endo puckering may stabilize the stacked conformation in an A-form duplex. Data from UV hypochromicity, circular dichroism, and ¹H NMR also indicate that the degree of stacking decreases as the electronegativity of the halo substituent decreases. Furthermore, steric bulk at the 2'-position of the sugar moiety is better accommodated in an A-form duplex than a B-form duplex. Thus, a 2'-substituent on the 3'-terminus of a dinucleoside monophosphate is thought to exert a number of effects on the stacking conformation: steric repulsion, furanose puckering preference, electrostatic repulsion, hydrophobic attraction, and hydrogen bonding capabilities. These substituent effects are thought to be determined by the molecular size, electronegativity, and hydrophobicity of the substituent. Melting temperatures of complementary strands is also increased with the 2'-substituted adenosine diphosphates. It is not clear whether the 3'-endo preference of the conformation or the presence of the substituent is responsible for the increased binding. However, greater overlap of adjacent bases (stacking) can be achieved with the 3'-endo conformation.

[00181] One synthetic 2'-modification that imparts increased nuclease resistance and a very high binding affinity to nucleotides is the 2-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE, 2'-OCH₂CH₂OCH₃) side chain (Baker *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1997, 272, 11944-12000). One of the immediate advantages of the 2'-MOE substitution is the improvement in binding affinity, which is greater than many similar 2' modifications such as *O*-methyl, *O*-propyl, and *O*-aminopropyl. Oligonucleotides having the 2'-*O*-methoxyethyl substituent also have been shown to be antisense inhibitors of gene expression with promising features for *in vivo* use (Martin, P., *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1995, 78, 486-504; Altmann *et al.*, *Chimia*, 1996, 50, 168-176; Altmann *et al.*, *Biochem. Soc. Trans.*, 1996, 24, 630-637; and Altmann *et al.*, *Nucleosides Nucleotides*, 1997, 16, 917-926). Relative to DNA, the oligonucleotides having the 2'-MOE modification displayed improved RNA affinity and higher nuclease resistance. Chimeric oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE substituents in the wing nucleosides and an internal region of deoxy-phosphorothioate nucleotides (also termed a gapped oligonucleotide or gapmer) have shown effective reduction in the growth of tumors in animal models at low doses. 2'-MOE substituted oligonucleotides have also shown outstanding promise as antisense agents in several disease states. One such MOE substituted oligonucleotide is presently being investigated in clinical trials for the treatment of CMV retinitis.

Chemistries Defined

[00182] Unless otherwise defined herein, alkyl means C₁-C₁₂, preferably C₁-C₈, and more preferably C₁-C₆, straight or (where possible) branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbyl.

[00183] Unless otherwise defined herein, heteroalkyl means C₁-C₁₂, preferably C₁-C₈, and more preferably C₁-C₆, straight or (where possible) branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbyl containing at least one, and preferably about 1 to about 3, hetero atoms in the chain, including the terminal portion of the chain. Preferred heteroatoms include N, O and S.

[00184] Unless otherwise defined herein, cycloalkyl means C₃-C₁₂, preferably C₃-C₈, and more preferably C₃-C₆, aliphatic hydrocarbyl ring.

[00185] Unless otherwise defined herein, alkenyl means C₂-C₁₂, preferably C₂-C₈, and more preferably C₂-C₆ alkenyl, which may be straight or (where possible) branched hydrocarbyl moiety, which contains at least one carbon-carbon double bond.

[00186] Unless otherwise defined herein, alkynyl means C₂-C₁₂, preferably C₂-C₈, and more preferably C₂-C₆ alkynyl, which may be straight or (where possible) branched hydrocarbyl moiety, which contains at least one carbon-carbon triple bond.

[00187] Unless otherwise defined herein, heterocycloalkyl means a ring moiety containing at least three ring members, at least one of which is carbon, and of which 1, 2 or three ring members are other than carbon. Preferably the number of carbon atoms varies from 1 to about 12, preferably 1 to about 6, and the total number of ring members varies from three to about 15, preferably from about 3 to about 8. Preferred ring heteroatoms are N, O and S. Preferred heterocycloalkyl groups include morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, homopiperidinyl, homopiperazinyl, homomorpholino, homothiomorpholino, pyrrolodinyl, tetrahydrooxazolyl, tetrahydroimidazolyl, tetrahydrothiazolyl, tetrahydroisoxazolyl, tetrahydropyrazolyl, furanyl, pyranyl, and tetrahydroisothiazolyl.

[00188] Unless otherwise defined herein, aryl means any hydrocarbon ring structure containing at least one aryl ring. Preferred aryl rings have about 6 to about 20 ring carbons. Especially preferred aryl rings include phenyl, napthyl, anthracenyl, and phenanthrenyl.

[00189] Unless otherwise defined herein, hetaryl means a ring moiety containing at least one fully unsaturated ring, the ring consisting of carbon and non-carbon atoms. Preferably the ring system contains about 1 to about 4 rings. Preferably the number of carbon atoms varies from 1 to about 12, preferably 1 to about 6, and the total number of ring members varies from three to about 15, preferably from about 3 to about 8. Preferred ring heteroatoms are N, O and S. Preferred hetaryl moieties include pyrazolyl, thiophenyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, tetrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, purinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiophenyl, etc.

[00190] Unless otherwise defined herein, where a moiety is defined as a

compound moiety, such as hetarylalkyl (hetaryl and alkyl), aralkyl (aryl and alkyl), etc., each of the sub-moieties is as defined herein.

[00191] Unless otherwise defined herein, an electron withdrawing group is a group, such as the cyano or isocyanato group that draws electronic charge away from the carbon to which it is attached. Other electron withdrawing groups of note include those whose electronegativities exceed that of carbon, for example halogen, nitro, or phenyl substituted in the ortho- or para-position with one or more cyano, isothiocyanato, nitro or halo groups.

[00192] Unless otherwise defined herein, the terms halogen and halo have their ordinary meanings. Preferred halo (halogen) substituents are Cl, Br, and I.

[00193] The aforementioned optional substituents are, unless otherwise herein defined, suitable substituents depending upon desired properties. Included are halogens (Cl, Br, I), alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl moieties, NO₂, NH₃ (substituted and unsubstituted), acid moieties (e.g. -CO₂H, -OSO₃H₂, etc.), heterocycloalkyl moieties, hetaryl moieties, aryl moieties, etc.

[00194] In all the preceding formulae, the squiggle (~) indicates a bond to an oxygen or sulfur of the 5'-phosphate.

[00195] Phosphate protecting groups include those described in US Patents No. US 5,760,209, US 5,614,621, US 6,051,699, US 6,020,475, US 6,326,478, US 6,169,177, US 6,121,437, US 6,465,628 each of which is expressly incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Screening, Target Validation and Drug Discovery

[00196] For use in screening and target validation, the compounds and compositions of the invention are used to modulate the expression of a selected protein. "Modulators" are those oligomeric compounds and compositions that decrease or increase the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein and which comprise at least an 8-nucleobase portion which is complementary to a preferred target segment. The screening method comprises the steps of contacting a preferred target segment of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein with one or more candidate modulators, and selecting for one or more candidate modulators

which decrease or increase the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein. Once it is shown that the candidate modulator or modulators are capable of modulating (e.g. either decreasing or increasing) the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a peptide, the modulator may then be employed in further investigative studies of the function of the peptide, or for use as a research, diagnostic, or therapeutic agent in accordance with the present invention.

[00197] The conduction such screening and target validation studies, oligomeric compounds of invention can be used combined with their respective complementary strand oligomeric compound to form stabilized double-stranded (duplexed) oligonucleotides. Double stranded oligonucleotide moieties have been shown to modulate target expression and regulate translation as well as RNA processing via an antisense mechanism. Moreover, the double-stranded moieties may be subject to chemical modifications (Fire et al., *Nature*, 1998, 391, 806-811; Timmons and Fire, *Nature* 1998, 395, 854; Timmons et al., *Gene*, 2001, 263, 103-112; Tabara et al., *Science*, 1998, 282, 430-431; Montgomery et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1998, 95, 15502-15507; Tuschl et al., *Genes Dev.*, 1999, 13, 3191-3197; Elbashir et al., *Nature*, 2001, 411, 494-498; Elbashir et al., *Genes Dev.* 2001, 15, 188-200 ; Nishikura et al., *Cell* (2001), 107, 415-416; and Bass et al., *Cell* (2000), 101, 235-238.) For example, such double-stranded moieties have been shown to inhibit the target by the classical hybridization of antisense strand of the duplex to the target, thereby triggering enzymatic degradation of the target (Tijsterman et al., *Science*, 2002, 295, 694-697).

[00198] For use in drug discovery and target validation, oligomeric compounds of the present invention are used to elucidate relationships that exist between proteins and a disease state, phenotype, or condition. These methods include detecting or modulating a target peptide comprising contacting a sample, tissue, cell, or organism with the oligomeric compounds and compositions of the present invention, measuring the nucleic acid or protein level of the target and/or a related phenotypic or chemical endpoint at some time after treatment, and optionally comparing the measured value to a non-treated sample or sample treated with a further oligomeric compound of the invention. These methods can also be performed in parallel or in combination with

other experiments to determine the function of unknown genes for the process of target validation or to determine the validity of a particular gene product as a target for treatment or prevention of a disease.

Kits, Research Reagents, Diagnostics, and Therapeutics

[00199] The oligomeric compounds and compositions of the present invention can additionally be utilized for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. Such uses allows for those of ordinary skill to elucidate the function of particular genes or to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway.

[00200] For use in kits and diagnostics, the oligomeric compounds and compositions of the present invention, either alone or in combination with other compounds or therapeutics, can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues.

[00201] As one non-limiting example, expression patterns within cells or tissues treated with one or more compounds or compositions of the invention are compared to control cells or tissues not treated with the compounds or compositions and the patterns produced are analyzed for differential levels of gene expression as they pertain, for example, to disease association, signaling pathway, cellular localization, expression level, size, structure or function of the genes examined. These analyses can be performed on stimulated or unstimulated cells and in the presence or absence of other compounds that affect expression patterns.

[00202] Examples of methods of gene expression analysis known in the art include DNA arrays or microarrays (Brazma and Vilo, *FEBS Lett.*, 2000, 480, 17-24; Celis, *et al.*, *FEBS Lett.*, 2000, 480, 2-16), SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression)(Madden, *et al.*, *Drug Discov. Today*, 2000, 5, 415-425), READS (restriction enzyme amplification of digested cDNAs) (Prashar and Weissman, *Methods Enzymol.*, 1999, 303, 258-72), TOGA (total gene expression analysis) (Sutcliffe, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2000, 97, 1976-81), protein arrays and proteomics (Celis, *et al.*, *FEBS Lett.*, 2000, 480, 2-16; Jungblut, *et al.*,

Electrophoresis, 1999, 20, 2100-10), expressed sequence tag (EST) sequencing (Celis, *et al.*, *FEBS Lett.*, 2000, 480, 2-16; Larsson, *et al.*, *J. Biotechnol.*, 2000, 80, 143-57), subtractive RNA fingerprinting (SuRF) (Fuchs, *et al.*, *Anal. Biochem.*, 2000, 286, 91-98; Larson, *et al.*, *Cytometry*, 2000, 41, 203-208), subtractive cloning, differential display (DD) (Jurecic and Belmont, *Curr. Opin. Microbiol.*, 2000, 3, 316-21), comparative genomic hybridization (Carulli, *et al.*, *J. Cell Biochem. Suppl.*, 1998, 31, 286-96), FISH (fluorescent *in situ* hybridization) techniques (Going and Gusterson, *Eur. J. Cancer*, 1999, 35, 1895-904) and mass spectrometry methods (To, *Comb. Chem. High Throughput Screen*, 2000, 3, 235-41).

[00203] The compounds and compositions of the invention are useful for research and diagnostics, because these compounds and compositions hybridize to nucleic acids encoding proteins. Hybridization of the compounds and compositions of the invention with a nucleic acid can be detected by means known in the art. Such means may include conjugation of an enzyme to the compound or composition, radiolabelling or any other suitable detection means. Kits using such detection means for detecting the level of selected proteins in a sample may also be prepared.

[00204] The specificity and sensitivity of compounds and compositions can also be harnessed by those of skill in the art for therapeutic uses. Antisense oligomeric compounds have been employed as therapeutic moieties in the treatment of disease states in animals, including humans. Antisense oligonucleotide drugs, including ribozymes, have been safely and effectively administered to humans and numerous clinical trials are presently underway. It is thus established that oligomeric compounds can be useful therapeutic modalities that can be configured to be useful in treatment regimes for the treatment of cells, tissues and animals, especially humans.

[00205] For therapeutics, an animal, such as a human, suspected of having a disease or disorder that can be treated by modulating the expression of a selected protein is treated by administering the compounds and compositions. For example, in one non-limiting embodiment, the methods comprise the step of administering to the animal in need of treatment, a therapeutically effective amount of a protein inhibitor. The protein inhibitors of the present invention effectively inhibit the

activity of the protein or inhibit the expression of the protein. In some embodiments, the activity or expression of a protein in an animal is inhibited by about 10%. In further embodiments, the activity or expression of a protein in an animal is inhibited by about 30%. In yet further embodiments, the activity or expression of a protein in an animal is inhibited by 50% or more.

[00206] For example, the reduction of the expression of a protein can be measured in serum, adipose tissue, liver or any other body fluid, tissue or organ of the animal. In some embodiments, the cells contained within the fluids, tissues or organs being analyzed contain a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein and/or the protein itself.

[00207] The compounds and compositions of the invention can be utilized in pharmaceutical compositions by adding an effective amount of the compound or composition to a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. Use of the oligomeric compounds and methods of the invention may also be useful prophylactically.

Formulations

[00208] The compounds and compositions of the invention may also be admixed, encapsulated, conjugated or otherwise associated with other molecules, molecule structures or mixtures of compounds, as for example, liposomes, receptor-targeted molecules, oral, rectal, topical or other formulations, for assisting in uptake, distribution and/or absorption. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such uptake, distribution and/or absorption-assisting formulations include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,108,921; 5,354,844; 5,416,016; 5,459,127; 5,521,291; 5,543,158; 5,547,932; 5,583,020; 5,591,721; 4,426,330; 4,534,899; 5,013,556; 5,108,921; 5,213,804; 5,227,170; 5,264,221; 5,356,633; 5,395,619; 5,416,016; 5,417,978; 5,462,854; 5,469,854; 5,512,295; 5,527,528; 5,534,259; 5,543,152; 5,556,948; 5,580,575; and 5,595,756, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

[00209] The compounds and compositions of the invention encompass any pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or salts of such esters, or any other

compound which, upon administration to an animal, including a human, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) the biologically active metabolite or residue thereof. Accordingly, for example, the disclosure is also drawn to prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the oligomeric compounds of the invention, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such prodrugs, and other bioequivalents.

[00210] The term "prodrug" indicates a therapeutic agent that is prepared in an inactive form that is converted to an active form (i.e., drug) within the body or cells thereof by the action of endogenous enzymes or other chemicals and/or conditions. In particular, prodrug versions of the oligonucleotides of the invention are prepared as SATE [(S-acetyl-2-thioethyl) phosphate] derivatives according to the methods disclosed in WO 93/24510 to Gosselin *et al.*, published December 9, 1993 or in WO 94/26764 and U.S. 5,770,713 to Imbach *et al.*

[00211] The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to physiologically and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds and compositions of the invention: i.e., salts that retain the desired biological activity of the parent compound and do not impart undesired toxicological effects thereto. For oligonucleotides, pharmaceutically acceptable salts and their uses are further described in U.S. Patent 6,287,860, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

[00212] The present invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions and formulations that include the compounds and compositions of the invention. The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be administered in a number of ways depending upon whether local or systemic treatment is desired and upon the area to be treated. Administration may be topical (including ophthalmic and to mucous membranes including vaginal and rectal delivery), pulmonary, e.g., by inhalation or insufflation of powders or aerosols, including by nebulizer; intratracheal, intranasal, epidermal and transdermal), oral or parenteral. Parenteral administration includes intravenous, intraarterial, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or intramuscular injection or infusion; or intracranial, e.g., intrathecal or intraventricular, administration. Pharmaceutical compositions and formulations for topical administration may include transdermal patches, ointments, lotions, creams, gels, drops, suppositories, sprays, liquids and powders. Conventional pharmaceutical

carriers, aqueous, powder or oily bases, thickeners and the like may be necessary or desirable. Coated condoms, gloves and the like may also be useful.

[00213] The pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention, which may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form, may be prepared according to conventional techniques well known in the pharmaceutical industry. Such techniques include the step of bringing into association the active ingredients with the pharmaceutical carrier(s) or excipient(s). In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredients with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product.

[00214] The compounds and compositions of the present invention may be formulated into any of many possible dosage forms such as, but not limited to, tablets, capsules, gel capsules, liquid syrups, soft gels, suppositories, and enemas. The compositions of the present invention may also be formulated as suspensions in aqueous, non-aqueous or mixed media. Aqueous suspensions may further contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension including, for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol and/or dextran. The suspension may also contain stabilizers.

[00215] Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, solutions, emulsions, foams and liposome-containing formulations. The pharmaceutical compositions and formulations of the present invention may comprise one or more penetration enhancers, carriers, excipients or other active or inactive ingredients.

[00216] Emulsions are typically heterogenous systems of one liquid dispersed in another in the form of droplets usually exceeding 0.1 μm in diameter. Emulsions may contain additional components in addition to the dispersed phases, and the active drug that may be present as a solution in either the aqueous phase, oily phase or itself as a separate phase. Microemulsions are included as an embodiment of the present invention. Emulsions and their uses are well known in the art and are further described in U.S. Patent 6,287,860, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

[00217] Formulations of the present invention include liposomal formulations.

As used in the present invention, the term "liposome" means a vesicle composed of amphiphilic lipids arranged in a spherical bilayer or bilayers. Liposomes are unilamellar or multilamellar vesicles which have a membrane formed from a lipophilic material and an aqueous interior that contains the composition to be delivered. Cationic liposomes are positively charged liposomes which are believed to interact with negatively charged DNA molecules to form a stable complex. Liposomes that are pH-sensitive or negatively-charged are believed to entrap DNA rather than complex with it. Both cationic and noncationic liposomes have been used to deliver DNA to cells.

[00218] Liposomes also include "sterically stabilized" liposomes, a term which, as used herein, refers to liposomes comprising one or more specialized lipids that, when incorporated into liposomes, result in enhanced circulation lifetimes relative to liposomes lacking such specialized lipids. Examples of sterically stabilized liposomes are those in which part of the vesicle-forming lipid portion of the liposome comprises one or more glycolipids or is derivatized with one or more hydrophilic polymers, such as a polyethylene glycol (PEG) moiety. Liposomes and their uses are further described in U.S. Patent 6,287,860, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

[00219] The pharmaceutical formulations and compositions of the present invention may also include surfactants. The use of surfactants in drug products, formulations and in emulsions is well known in the art. Surfactants and their uses are further described in U.S. Patent 6,287,860, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

[00220] In one embodiment, the present invention employs various penetration enhancers to effect the efficient delivery of nucleic acids, particularly oligonucleotides. In addition to aiding the diffusion of non-lipophilic drugs across cell membranes, penetration enhancers also enhance the permeability of lipophilic drugs. Penetration enhancers may be classified as belonging to one of five broad categories, *i.e.*, surfactants, fatty acids, bile salts, chelating agents, and non-chelating non-surfactants. Penetration enhancers and their uses are further described in U.S. Patent 6,287,860, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

[00221] One of skill in the art will recognize that formulations are routinely designed according to their intended use, i.e. route of administration.

[00222] Formulations for topical administration include those in which the oligonucleotides of the invention are in admixture with a topical delivery agent such as lipids, liposomes, fatty acids, fatty acid esters, steroids, chelating agents and surfactants. Lipids and liposomes include neutral (e.g. dioleoylphosphatidyl DOPE ethanolamine, dimyristoylphosphatidyl choline DMPC, distearolyphosphatidyl choline) negative (e.g. dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol DMPG) and cationic (e.g. dioleoyltetramethylaminopropyl DOTAP and dioleoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine DOTMA).

[00223] For topical or other administration, compounds and compositions of the invention may be encapsulated within liposomes or may form complexes thereto, in particular to cationic liposomes. Alternatively, they may be complexed to lipids, in particular to cationic lipids. Fatty acids and esters, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and their uses are further described in U.S. Patent 6,287,860, which is incorporated herein in its entirety. Topical formulations are described in detail in United States patent application 09/315,298 filed on May 20, 1999, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[00224] Compositions and formulations for oral administration include powders or granules, microparticulates, nanoparticulates, suspensions or solutions in water or non-aqueous media, capsules, gel capsules, sachets, tablets or minitablets. Thickeners, flavoring agents, diluents, emulsifiers, dispersing aids or binders may be desirable. Oral formulations are those in which oligonucleotides of the invention are administered in conjunction with one or more penetration enhancers surfactants and chelators. Surfactants include fatty acids and/or esters or salts thereof, bile acids and/or salts thereof. Bile acids/salts and fatty acids and their uses are further described in U.S. Patent 6,287,860, which is incorporated herein in its entirety. Also included are combinations of penetration enhancers, for example, fatty acids/salts in combination with bile acids/salts. A example combination is the sodium salt of lauric acid, capric acid and UDCA. Further penetration enhancers include polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether. Compounds and

compositions of the invention may be delivered orally, in granular form including sprayed dried particles, or complexed to form micro or nanoparticles. Complexing agents and their uses are further described in U.S. Patent 6,287,860, which is incorporated herein in its entirety. Certain oral formulations for oligonucleotides and their preparation are described in detail in United States applications 09/108,673 (filed July 1, 1998), 09/315,298 (filed May 20, 1999) and 10/071,822, filed February 8, 2002, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[00225] Compositions and formulations for parenteral, intrathecal or intraventricular administration may include sterile aqueous solutions that may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives such as, but not limited to, penetration enhancers, carrier compounds and other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

[00226] Certain embodiments of the invention provide pharmaceutical compositions containing one or more of the compounds and compositions of the invention and one or more other chemotherapeutic agents that function by a non-antisense mechanism. Examples of such chemotherapeutic agents include but are not limited to cancer chemotherapeutic drugs such as daunorubicin, daunomycin, dactinomycin, doxorubicin, epirubicin, idarubicin, esorubicin, bleomycin, mafosfamide, ifosfamide, cytosine arabinoside, bis-chloroethylnitrosurea, busulfan, mitomycin C, actinomycin D, mithramycin, prednisone, hydroxyprogesterone, testosterone, tamoxifen, dacarbazine, procarbazine, hexamethylmelamine, pentamethylmelamine, mitoxantrone, amsacrine, chlorambucil, methylcyclohexylnitrosurea, nitrogen mustards, melphalan, cyclophosphamide, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-azacytidine, hydroxyurea, deoxycoformycin, 4-hydroxyperoxycyclophosphoramide, 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), 5-fluorodeoxyuridine (5-FUDR), methotrexate (MTX), colchicine, taxol, vincristine, vinblastine, etoposide (VP-16), trimetrexate, irinotecan, topotecan, gemcitabine, teniposide, cisplatin and diethylstilbestrol (DES). When used with the oligomeric compounds of the invention, such chemotherapeutic agents may be used individually (e.g., 5-FU and oligonucleotide), sequentially (e.g., 5-FU and oligonucleotide for a period of time followed by MTX and oligonucleotide), or in combination with one

or more other such chemotherapeutic agents (e.g., 5-FU, MTX and oligonucleotide, or 5-FU, radiotherapy and oligonucleotide). Anti-inflammatory drugs, including but not limited to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and corticosteroids, and antiviral drugs, including but not limited to ribivirin, vidarabine, acyclovir and ganciclovir, may also be combined in compositions of the invention. Combinations of compounds and compositions of the invention and other drugs are also within the scope of this invention. Two or more combined compounds such as two oligomeric compounds or one oligomeric compound combined with further compounds may be used together or sequentially.

[00227] In another related embodiment, compositions of the invention may contain one or more of the compounds and compositions of the invention targeted to a first nucleic acid and one or more additional compounds such as antisense oligomeric compounds targeted to a second nucleic acid target. Numerous examples of antisense oligomeric compounds are known in the art. Alternatively, compositions of the invention may contain two or more oligomeric compounds and compositions targeted to different regions of the same nucleic acid target. Two or more combined compounds may be used together or sequentially

Dosing

[00228] The formulation of therapeutic compounds and compositions of the invention and their subsequent administration (dosing) is believed to be within the skill of those in the art. Dosing is dependent on severity and responsiveness of the disease state to be treated, with the course of treatment lasting from several days to several months, or until a cure is effected or a diminution of the disease state is achieved. Optimal dosing schedules can be calculated from measurements of drug accumulation in the body of the patient. Persons of ordinary skill can easily determine optimum dosages, dosing methodologies and repetition rates. Optimum dosages may vary depending on the relative potency of individual oligonucleotides, and can generally be estimated based on EC₅₀s found to be effective in *in vitro* and *in vivo* animal models. In general, dosage is from 0.01 ug to 100 g per kg of body weight, and may be given once or more daily, weekly, monthly or yearly, or even

once every 2 to 20 years. Persons of ordinary skill in the art can easily estimate repetition rates for dosing based on measured residence times and concentrations of the drug in bodily fluids or tissues. Following successful treatment, it may be desirable to have the patient undergo maintenance therapy to prevent the recurrence of the disease state, wherein the oligonucleotide is administered in maintenance doses, ranging from 0.01 ug to 100 g per kg of body weight, once or more daily, to once every 20 years.

[00229] While the present invention has been described with specificity in accordance with certain of its embodiments, the following examples serve only to illustrate the invention and are not intended to limit the same.

Example 1

Synthesis of Nucleoside Phosphoramidites

[00230] The following compounds, including amidites and their intermediates were prepared as described in US Patent 6,426,220 and published PCT WO 02/36743; 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-thymidine intermediate for 5-methyl dC amidite, 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine intermediate for 5-methyl-dC amidite, 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-deoxy-N⁴-benzoyl-5-methylcytidine penultimate intermediate for 5-methyl dC amidite, [5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-deoxy-N⁴-benzoyl-5-methylcytidin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (5-methyl dC amidite), 2'-Fluorodeoxyadenosine, 2'-Fluorodeoxyguanosine, 2'-Fluorouridine, 2'-Fluorodeoxycytidine, 2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl) modified amidites, 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine intermediate, 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine penultimate intermediate, [5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyluridin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (MOE T amidite), 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methylcytidine intermediate, 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁴-benzoyl-5-methyl-cytidine penultimate intermediate, [5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁴-benzoyl-5-methylcytidin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (MOE 5-Me-C amidite), [5'-O-(4,4'-

Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁶-benzoyladenosin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (MOE A amidite), [5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁴-isobutyrylguanosin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (MOE G amidite), 2'-O-(Aminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites and 2'-O-(dimethylaminoxyethyl) nucleoside amidites, 2'-(Dimethylaminoxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites, 5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-O²-2'-anhydro-5-methyluridine, 5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-methyluridine, 2'-O-([2-phthalimidoxy)ethyl]-5'-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-5-methyluridine, 5'-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[(2-formadoximinoxy)ethyl]-5-methyluridine, 5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[N,N-dimethylaminoxyethyl]-5-methyluridine, 2'-O-(dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine, 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine, 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(2-N,N-dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite], 2'-(Aminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites, N2-isobutyryl-6-O-diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite], 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (2'-DMAEOE) nucleoside amidites, 2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl]-5-methyl uridine, 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)-ethyl)]-5-methyl uridine and 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)-ethyl)]-5-methyl uridine-3'-O-(cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropyl)phosphoramidite.

Example 2

Oligonucleotide and oligonucleoside synthesis

[00231] Oligonucleotides: Unsubstituted and substituted phosphodiester (P=O) oligonucleotides are synthesized on an automated DNA synthesizer (Applied Biosystems model 394) using standard phosphoramidite chemistry with oxidation by iodine.

[00232] Phosphorothioates (P=S) are synthesized similar to phosphodiester oligonucleotides with the following exceptions: thiation was effected by utilizing a 10% w/v solution of 3,H-1,2-benzodithiole-3-one 1,1-dioxide in acetonitrile for the

oxidation of the phosphite linkages. The thiation reaction step time was increased to 180 sec and preceded by the normal capping step. After cleavage from the CPG column and deblocking in concentrated ammonium hydroxide at 55°C (12-16 hr), the oligonucleotides were recovered by precipitating with >3 volumes of ethanol from a 1 M NH₄OAc solution. Phosphinate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,508,270, herein incorporated by reference.

[00233] Alkyl phosphonate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 4,469,863, herein incorporated by reference.

[00234] 3'-Deoxy-3'-methylene phosphonate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,610,289 or 5,625,050, herein incorporated by reference.

[00235] Phosphoramidite oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent, 5,256,775 or U.S. Patent 5,366,878, herein incorporated by reference.

[00236] Alkylphosphonothioate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in published PCT applications PCT/US94/00902 and PCT/US93/06976 (published as WO 94/17093 and WO 94/02499, respectively), herein incorporated by reference.

[00237] 3'-Deoxy-3'-amino phosphoramidate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,476,925, herein incorporated by reference.

[00238] Phosphotriester oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,023,243, herein incorporated by reference.

[00239] Borano phosphate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,130,302 and 5,177,198, both herein incorporated by reference.

[00240] Oligonucleosides: Methylenemethylimino linked oligonucleosides, also identified as MMI linked oligonucleosides, methylenedimethylhydrazo linked oligonucleosides, also identified as MDH linked oligonucleosides, and methylenecarbonylamino linked oligonucleosides, also identified as amide-3 linked oligonucleosides, and methyleneaminocarbonyl linked oligonucleosides, also identified as amide-4 linked oligonucleosides, as well as mixed backbone oligomeric compounds having, for instance, alternating MMI and P=O or P=S linkages are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,378,825, 5,386,023, 5,489,677, 5,602,240 and 5,610,289, all of which are herein incorporated by reference.

[00241] Formacetal and thioformacetal linked oligonucleosides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,264,562 and 5,264,564, herein incorporated by reference.

[00242] Ethylene oxide linked oligonucleosides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,223,618, herein incorporated by reference.

Example 3

RNA Synthesis

[00243] In general, RNA synthesis chemistry is based on the selective incorporation of various protecting groups at strategic intermediary reactions. Although one of ordinary skill in the art will understand the use of protecting groups in organic synthesis, a useful class of protecting groups includes silyl ethers. In particular bulky silyl ethers are used to protect the 5'-hydroxyl in combination with an acid-labile orthoester protecting group on the 2'-hydroxyl. This set of protecting groups is then used with standard solid-phase synthesis technology. It is important to lastly remove the acid labile orthoester protecting group after all other synthetic steps. Moreover, the early use of the silyl protecting groups during synthesis ensures facile removal when desired, without undesired deprotection of 2' hydroxyl.

[00244] Following this procedure for the sequential protection of the 5'-hydroxyl in combination with protection of the 2'-hydroxyl by protecting groups that are differentially removed and are differentially chemically labile, RNA oligonucleotides were synthesized.

[00245] RNA oligonucleotides are synthesized in a stepwise fashion. Each nucleotide is added sequentially (3'- to 5'-direction) to a solid support-bound oligonucleotide. The first nucleoside at the 3'-end of the chain is covalently attached to a solid support. The nucleotide precursor, a ribonucleoside phosphoramidite, and activator are added, coupling the second base onto the 5'-end of the first nucleoside. The support is washed and any unreacted 5'-hydroxyl groups are capped with acetic anhydride to yield 5'-acetyl moieties. The linkage is then oxidized to the more stable and ultimately desired P(V) linkage. At the end of the nucleotide addition cycle, the 5'-silyl group is cleaved with fluoride. The cycle is repeated for each subsequent

nucleotide.

[00246] Following synthesis, the methyl protecting groups on the phosphates are cleaved in 30 minutes utilizing 1 M disodium-2-carbamoyl-2-cyanoethylene-1,1-dithiolate trihydrate (S_2Na_2) in DMF. The deprotection solution is washed from the solid support-bound oligonucleotide using water. The support is then treated with 40% methylamine in water for 10 minutes at 55 °C. This releases the RNA oligonucleotides into solution, deprotects the exocyclic amines, and modifies the 2'-groups. The oligonucleotides can be analyzed by anion exchange HPLC at this stage.

[00247] The 2'-orthoester groups are the last protecting groups to be removed. The ethylene glycol monoacetate orthoester protecting group developed by Dharmacon Research, Inc. (Lafayette, CO), is one example of a useful orthoester protecting group which, has the following important properties. It is stable to the conditions of nucleoside phosphoramidite synthesis and oligonucleotide synthesis. However, after oligonucleotide synthesis the oligonucleotide is treated with methylamine which not only cleaves the oligonucleotide from the solid support but also removes the acetyl groups from the orthoesters. The resulting 2-ethyl-hydroxyl substituents on the orthoester are less electron withdrawing than the acetylated precursor. As a result, the modified orthoester becomes more labile to acid-catalyzed hydrolysis. Specifically, the rate of cleavage is approximately 10 times faster after the acetyl groups are removed. Therefore, this orthoester possesses sufficient stability in order to be compatible with oligonucleotide synthesis and yet, when subsequently modified, permits deprotection to be carried out under relatively mild aqueous conditions compatible with the final RNA oligonucleotide product.

[00248] Additionally, methods of RNA synthesis are well known in the art (Scaringe, S. A. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Colorado, 1996; Scaringe, S. A., et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1998, 120, 11820-11821; Matteucci, M. D. and Caruthers, M. H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1981, 103, 3185-3191; Beaucage, S. L. and Caruthers, M. H. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1981, 22, 1859-1862; Dahl, B. J., et al., *Acta Chem. Scand.*, 1990, 44, 639-641; Reddy, M. P., et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1994, 25, 4311-4314; Wincott, F. et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1995, 23, 2677-2684; Griffin, B. E., et al., *Tetrahedron*, 1967, 23, 2301-2313; Griffin, B. E., et al., *Tetrahedron*, 1967, 23, 2315-2331).

Example 4**Synthesis of Chimeric Oligonucleotides**

[00249] Chimeric oligonucleotides, oligonucleosides or mixed oligonucleotides/oligonucleosides of the invention can be of several different types. These include a first type wherein the "gap" segment of linked nucleosides is positioned between 5' and 3' "wing" segments of linked nucleosides and a second "open end" type wherein the "gap" segment is located at either the 3' or the 5' terminus of the oligomeric compound. Oligonucleotides of the first type are also known in the art as "gapmers" or gapped oligonucleotides. Oligonucleotides of the second type are also known in the art as "hemimers" or "wingmers".

[2'-O-Me]--[2'-deoxy]--[2'-O-Me] Chimeric Phosphorothioate Oligonucleotides

[00250] Chimeric oligonucleotides having 2'-O-alkyl phosphorothioate and 2'-deoxy phosphorothioate oligonucleotide segments are synthesized using an Applied Biosystems automated DNA synthesizer Model 394, as above. Oligonucleotides are synthesized using the automated synthesizer and 2'-deoxy-5'-dimethoxytrityl-3'-O-phosphoramidite for the DNA portion and 5'-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-methyl-3'-O-phosphoramidite for 5' and 3' wings. The standard synthesis cycle is modified by incorporating coupling steps with increased reaction times for the 5'-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-methyl-3'-O-phosphoramidite. The fully protected oligonucleotide is cleaved from the support and deprotected in concentrated ammonia (NH_4OH) for 12-16 hr at 55°C. The deprotected oligo is then recovered by an appropriate method (precipitation, column chromatography, volume reduced *in vacuo* and analyzed spectrophotometrically for yield and for purity by capillary electrophoresis and by mass spectrometry.

[2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)]-[2'-deoxy]-[2'-O-(Methoxyethyl)] Chimeric Phosphorothioate Oligonucleotides

[00251] [2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)]-[2'-deoxy]--[-2'-O-(methoxyethyl)] chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides were prepared as per the procedure above for the

2'-O-methyl chimeric oligonucleotide, with the substitution of 2'-O-(methoxyethyl) amidites for the 2'-O-methyl amidites.

[2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)Phosphodiester]--[2'-deoxy Phosphorothioate]--[2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl) Phosphodiester] Chimeric Oligonucleotides

[00252] [2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl phosphodiester]--[2'-deoxy phosphorothioate]--[2'-O-(methoxyethyl) phosphodiester] chimeric oligonucleotides are prepared as per the above procedure for the 2'-O-methyl chimeric oligonucleotide with the substitution of 2'-O-(methoxyethyl) amidites for the 2'-O-methyl amidites, oxidation with iodine to generate the phosphodiester internucleotide linkages within the wing portions of the chimeric structures and sulfurization utilizing 3,H-1,2 benzodithiole-3-one 1,1 dioxide (Beaucage Reagent) to generate the phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages for the center gap.

[00253] Other chimeric oligonucleotides, chimeric oligonucleosides and mixed chimeric oligonucleotides/oligonucleosides are synthesized according to United States patent 5,623,065, herein incorporated by reference.

Example 5

Design and screening of duplexed oligomeric compounds targeting a target

[00254] In accordance with the present invention, a series of nucleic acid duplexes comprising the antisense oligomeric compounds of the present invention and their complements can be designed to target a target. The ends of the strands may be modified by the addition of one or more natural or modified nucleobases to form an overhang. The sense strand of the dsRNA is then designed and synthesized as the complement of the antisense strand and may also contain modifications or additions to either terminus. For example, in one embodiment, both strands of the dsRNA duplex would be complementary over the central nucleobases, each having overhangs at one or both termini.

[00255] For example, a duplex comprising an antisense strand having the sequence CGAGAGGCGGACGGGACCG (SEQ ID NO: 19) and having a two-nucleobase overhang of deoxythymidine(dT) would have the following structure:

cgagaggcggacgggaccgTT Antisense Strand
|||||||||||||||||||
TTgctctccgcctgccctggc Complement Strand

[00256] RNA strands of the duplex can be synthesized by methods disclosed herein or purchased from Dharmacon Research, Inc., (Lafayette, CO). Once synthesized, the complementary strands are annealed. The single strands are aliquoted and diluted to a concentration of 50 uM. Once diluted, 30 uL of each strand is combined with 15uL of a 5X solution of annealing buffer. The final concentration of said buffer is 100 mM potassium acetate, 30 mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.4, and 2mM magnesium acetate. The final volume is 75 uL. This solution is incubated for 1 minute at 90°C and then centrifuged for 15 seconds. The tube is allowed to sit for 1 hour at 37°C at which time the dsRNA duplexes are used in experimentation. The final concentration of the dsRNA duplex is 20 uM. This solution can be stored frozen (-20°C) and freeze-thawed up to 5 times.

[00257] Once prepared, the duplexed antisense oligomeric compounds are evaluated for their ability to modulate a target expression.

[00258] When cells reached 80% confluence, they are treated with duplexed antisense oligomeric compounds of the invention. For cells grown in 96-well plates, wells are washed once with 200 µL OPTI-MEM-1 reduced-serum medium (Gibco BRL) and then treated with 130 µL of OPTI-MEM-1 containing 12 µg/mL LIPOFECTIN (Gibco BRL) and the desired duplex antisense oligomeric compound at a final concentration of 200 nM. After 5 hours of treatment, the medium is replaced with fresh medium. Cells are harvested 16 hours after treatment, at which time RNA is isolated and target reduction measured by RT-PCR.

Example 6

Oligonucleotide Isolation

[00259] After cleavage from the controlled pore glass solid support and deblocking in concentrated ammonium hydroxide at 55°C for 12-16 hours, the oligonucleotides or oligonucleosides are recovered by precipitation out of 1 M

NH₄OAc with >3 volumes of ethanol. Synthesized oligonucleotides were analyzed by electrospray mass spectroscopy (molecular weight determination) and by capillary gel electrophoresis and judged to be at least 70% full length material. The relative amounts of phosphorothioate and phosphodiester linkages obtained in the synthesis was determined by the ratio of correct molecular weight relative to the -16 amu product (+/-32 +/-48). For some studies oligonucleotides were purified by HPLC, as described by Chiang *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 1991, 266, 18162-18171. Results obtained with HPLC-purified material were similar to those obtained with non-HPLC purified material.

Example 7

Oligonucleotide Synthesis - 96 Well Plate Format

[00260] Oligonucleotides were synthesized via solid phase P(III) phosphoramidite chemistry on an automated synthesizer capable of assembling 96 sequences simultaneously in a 96-well format. Phosphodiester internucleotide linkages were afforded by oxidation with aqueous iodine. Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages were generated by sulfurization utilizing 3,H-1,2 benzodithiole-3-one 1,1 dioxide (Beaucage Reagent) in anhydrous acetonitrile. Standard base-protected beta-cyanoethyl-diiso-propyl phosphoramidites were purchased from commercial vendors (e.g. PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, or Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ). Non-standard nucleosides are synthesized as per standard or patented methods. They are utilized as base protected beta-cyanoethyldiisopropyl phosphoramidites.

[00261] Oligonucleotides were cleaved from support and deprotected with concentrated NH₄OH at elevated temperature (55-60°C) for 12-16 hours and the released product then dried *in vacuo*. The dried product was then re-suspended in sterile water to afford a master plate from which all analytical and test plate samples are then diluted utilizing robotic pipettors.

Example 8

Oligonucleotide Analysis – 96-Well Plate Format

[00262] The concentration of oligonucleotide in each well was assessed by dilution of samples and UV absorption spectroscopy. The full-length integrity of the individual products was evaluated by capillary electrophoresis (CE) in either the 96-well format (Beckman P/ACE™ MDQ) or, for individually prepared samples, on a commercial CE apparatus (e.g., Beckman P/ACE™ 5000, ABI 270). Base and backbone composition was confirmed by mass analysis of the oligomeric compounds utilizing electrospray-mass spectroscopy. All assay test plates were diluted from the master plate using single and multi-channel robotic pipettors. Plates were judged to be acceptable if at least 85% of the oligomeric compounds on the plate were at least 85% full length.

Example 9

Preparation of oligomeric compounds bearing a conjugate moiety linked by haloacetyl linker.

[00263] Oligomeric compounds can be attached to conjugate moieties by a variety of methods known in the art. Numerous methods involve the incorporation of a modified residue into the oligomeric compound during solid-phase synthesis. The modified residue can include a functionality or linker group that would allow attachment of the conjugate moiety after completion of the coupling reactions. Typically, the modification is protected by an appropriate protecting group that can be selectively removed after the final coupling step.

[00264] Oligonucleotides that are synthesized by routine solid-phase methods in the 3' to 5' direction are readily modified on the 5' end prior to deprotection and cleavage from the solid support. For example, an electrophilic haloacetyl linker can be incorporated onto the 5' end of a solid-support bound oligonucleotide under reaction conditions similar to that for coupling reactions by treating the terminal 5' OH group with 2-cyanoethyl-((N-chloroacetyl)-6-aminohexyl)-(N,N-diisopropyl)-phosphoramidite (dissolved in, for example, MeCN) as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,335,437.

[00265] The resulting 5'-haloacetyl modified oligonucleotide can be reacted with any amino or mercapto conjugate moiety prior to deprotection and cleavage

from solid support. For example, the 5'-haloacetyl modified oligonucleotide can be reacted with thiocholesterol under reaction conditions provided in U.S. Pat. No. 6,445,437 to yield a 5' thiocholesterol conjugate. The conjugated oligonucleotide can then be treated with deprotecting and/or cleaving reagents for purification and isolation.

Example 10

Preparation of cholic acid conjugates

[00266] An oligonucleotide possessing an amino group at its 5'-terminus is prepared using a DNA synthesizer and then is reacted with an active ester derivative of the conjugate moiety (e.g., cholic acid). Active ester derivatives are well known to those skilled in the art. Representative active esters include N-hydrosuccinimide esters, tetrafluorophenolic esters, pentafluorophenolic esters and pentachlorophenolic esters. For cholic acid, the reaction of the amino group and the active ester produces an oligonucleotide in which cholic acid is attached to the 5'-position through a linking group. The amino group at the 5'-terminus can be prepared conveniently utilizing the commercially available 5'-Amino-Modifier C6 reagent.

[00267] Cholic acid can also be attached to a 3'-terminal amino group by reacting a 3'-amino modified controlled pore glass (sold by Clontech Laboratories Inc., Palo Alto, Calif.), with a cholic acid active ester.

[00268] Cholic acid can also be attached to both ends of a linked nucleoside sequence by reacting a 3',5'-diamino sequence with the cholic acid active ester. The required oligonucleoside sequence is synthesized utilizing the 3'-Amino-Modifier and the 5'-Amino-Modifier C6 (or Aminolink-2) reagents noted above or by utilizing the above-noted 3'-amino modified controlled pore glass reagent in combination with the 5'-Amino-Modifier C2 (or Aminolink-2) reagents.

[00269] An oligonucleoside sequence bearing an aminolinker at the 2'-position of one or more selected nucleosides is prepared using a suitably functionalized nucleotide such as, for example, 5'-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-(ϵ -phthalimidylaminopentyl)-2'-deoxyadenosine-3'-N,N-diisopropyl-cyanoethoxy phosphoramidite. (See, e.g., Manoharan, et al., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1991, 34, 7171). The nucleotide or

nucleotides are attached to cholic acid or another substituent using an active ester or a thioiso-cyanate thereof.

Example 11

Conjugation of oligomeric compounds to proteins, enzymes, and peptides

[00270] Conjugation (linking) of reporter enzymes, peptides, and proteins to oligomeric compounds is achieved by conjugation of the enzyme, peptide or protein to an amino linking group on the nucleoside. This can be effected in several ways. Conjugation of the peptide or protein can be carried out using EDC/sulfo-NHS (i.e., 1-ethyl-3(3-dimethylaminopropyl-carbodiimide/N-hydroxysulfosuccinimide) to conjugate the carboxyl end of the reporter enzyme, peptide, or protein with an amino function, such as at a terminus or linking group, on the oligomeric compound. Further, EDC/sulfo-NHS can be used to conjugate a carboxyl group of an aspartic or glutamic acid residue in the reporter enzyme, peptide or protein to the amino function in an oligomeric compound.

[00271] Alternatively, conjugation can be carried out by linkage of the reporter enzyme, peptide or protein to the nucleoside sequence via a heterobifunctional linker such as m-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysulfosuccinimide ester (MBS) or succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC) to link a thiol function on the reporter enzyme, peptide or protein to the amino function of the linking group on nucleoside sequence. By this mechanism, an oligonucleoside-maleimide conjugate is formed by reaction of the amino group of the linker with the MBS or SMCC maleimide linker. The conjugate is then reacted with peptides or proteins having free sulphydryl groups.

[00272] Additionally, conjugation can be carried out by conjugation of the peptide or protein to the sequence using a homobifunctional linker such as disuccinimidyl suberate (DSS) to link an amino function on the peptide or protein to the amino group of a linker on the oligomeric compound. By this mechanism, an oligonucleoside-succinimidyl conjugate is formed by reaction of the amino group of the linker on the oligomeric compound with a disuccinimidyl suberate linker. The disuccinimidyl suberate linker couples with the amine linker on the sequence to

extend the size of the linker. The extended linker is then reacted with amine groups such as, for example, the amine of lysine or other available N-terminus amines, on reporter enzymes, peptides and proteins.

[00273] An amino function can be introduced into the oligomeric compound by any known method. For example, an amid function can be incorporated during solid-phase synthesis using a linker of the structure CH=CH-C(O)-NH-(CH₂)₆-NH-C(O)-CF₃ attached to a heterocyclic base moiety (e.g., C5 of a pyrimidine) of a phosphoramido intermediate commercially available from, for example, Glen Research Corporation as Amino-Modifier-dT.

Example 12

Preparation of further conjugates

[00274] Oligomeric compounds containing various conjugate moieties attached at terminal and/or internal oligomeric residues are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,395,492, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Conjugate moieties include proteins, peptides, cholic acid, biotin, fluorescein, retinoic acid, folic acid, pyridoxal, tocopherol, phenanthroline, pyrene, acridine, porphyrin, hybrid/intercalator, bipyridine, aryl azide photocrosslinkers, imidazole, EDTA, cholesterol, digoxigenin, and others.

Example 13

Modulation of target nucleic acid expression by conjugated oligomeric compounds

[00275] Modulation of expression of cRaf was determined for double-stranded RNA molecules (duplexes) conjugated with hexaethyleneglycol (18S). The following sense and antisense (AS) 21-mer oligonucleotides targeting cRaf were obtained from Dharmacon, Inc. (AS is antisense, F1 is fluorescein, and Bi is biotin) and were annealed according to instructions provided by the supplier.

Sense A 5'-AUGCAUGUCACAGGCGGGAdTdT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 21)

Sense B 18S-5'-AUGCAUGUCACAGGCGGGAdTdT-3'

AS C 3'-UCCCGCCUGUGACAUGCAudTdT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 22)

AS D 18S-3'-UCCCGCCUGUGACAUGCAudTdT-3'
 AS E Fl-18S-3'-UCCCGCCUGUGACAUGCAudTdT-3'
 AS F Bi-18S-3'-UCCCGCCUGUGACAUGCAudTdT-3'

[00276] cRaf mRNA expression levels (% UTC) in HUVECs at 18 hours post treatment were determined by RT-PCR for duplexes containing the above oligonucleotides A-F. Table III shows that duplexes containing at least one 18s conjugate moiety were effective in reducing cRaf mRNA levels. It is also interesting to note that the sense-only conjugate (B/C) was just as active as the duplex having no modifications (A/C) whereas duplexes containing a conjugate group on the antisense strand tended to be less active.

Table III

| Sample No. | Duplex | %UTC (0.2 nM) | %UTC (1.0 nM) | %UTC (5.0 nM) |
|------------|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | A/C | 40.3(1.1) | 29.3(0.8) | 27.9(0.6) |
| 2 | A/D | 81.0(12.3) | 72.0(7.9) | 51.0(3.3) |
| 3 | A/E | 85.8(7.0) | 70.9(1.8) | 67.7(3.9) |
| 4 | A/F | 80.7(0.1) | 75.9(2.9) | 68.6(6.8) |
| 5 | B/C | 37.5(0.9) | 28.3(4.4) | 26.4(1.3) |
| 6 | B/D | 73.3(3.5) | 55.9(9.0) | 31.5(1.4) |
| 7 | B/E | 83.6(12.7) | 68.4(4.9) | 42.8(6.1) |
| 8 | B/F | 86.2(7.0) | 54.2(10.6) | 41.8(0.6) |

Example 14**Determination of cellular uptake of conjugated oligomeric compounds**

[00277] The effect of conjugation of an oligonucleotide with respect to cellular uptake can be determined by the inhibition of ICAM-1 utilizing the method of Chiang, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 1991, 266, 18162. Utilizing this method, human lung epithelial carcinoma cells (A549 cells) are grown to confluence in 96 well plates.

Medium is removed and the cells are washed with folic acid free medium three times. Conjugate free medium is added to the cells and increasing concentrations of an ICAM-1 specific antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having the sequence 5'-TGG GAG CCA TAG CGA GGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:23), either free or conjugated, is added to the incubation medium. This oligonucleotide is an 18 base phosphorothioate oligonucleotide that targets the AUG translation initiation codon of the human ICAM-1 mRNA. The oligonucleotides are incubated with the A549 cells for 24 hours then ICAM-1 is induced by adding 2.5 ng/ml tumor necrosis factor- α to the medium. Cells are incubated an additional 15 hours in the presence of tumor necrosis factor- α and oligonucleotide. ICAM-1 expression is determined by a specific ELISA as described by Chiang, et al.

Example 15

Cell culture and oligonucleotide treatment

[00278] The effect of oligomeric compounds on target nucleic acid expression can be tested in any of a variety of cell types provided that the target nucleic acid is present at measurable levels. This can be routinely determined using, for example, PCR or Northern blot analysis. The following cell types are provided for illustrative purposes, but other cell types can be routinely used, provided that the target is expressed in the cell type chosen. This can be readily determined by methods routine in the art, for example Northern blot analysis, ribonuclease protection assays, or RT-PCR.

T-24 cells:

[00279] The human transitional cell bladder carcinoma cell line T-24 was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, VA). T-24 cells were routinely cultured in complete McCoy's 5A basal media (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA), penicillin 100 units per mL, and streptomycin 100 micrograms per mL (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA). Cells were routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they reached 90% confluence. Cells were seeded into 96-well plates (Falcon-Primaria #353872) at a density of 7000

cells/well for use in RT-PCR analysis.

[00280] For Northern blotting or other analysis, cells may be seeded onto 100 mm or other standard tissue culture plates and treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of medium and oligonucleotide.

A549 cells:

[00281] The human lung carcinoma cell line A549 was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, VA). A549 cells were routinely cultured in DMEM basal media (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA), penicillin 100 units per mL, and streptomycin 100 micrograms per mL (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA). Cells were routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they reached 90% confluence.

NHDF cells:

[00282] Human neonatal dermal fibroblast (NHDF) were obtained from the Clonetics Corporation (Walkersville, MD). NHDFs were routinely maintained in Fibroblast Growth Medium (Clonetics Corporation, Walkersville, MD) supplemented as recommended by the supplier. Cells were maintained for up to 10 passages as recommended by the supplier.

HEK cells:

[00283] Human embryonic keratinocytes (HEK) were obtained from the Clonetics Corporation (Walkersville, MD). HEKs were routinely maintained in Keratinocyte Growth Medium (Clonetics Corporation, Walkersville, MD) formulated as recommended by the supplier. Cells were routinely maintained for up to 10 passages as recommended by the supplier.

Treatment with antisense oligomeric compounds:

[00284] When cells reached 65-75% confluency, they were treated with oligonucleotide. For cells grown in 96-well plates, wells were washed once with 100 μ L OPTI-MEM™-1 reduced-serum medium (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) and then treated with 130 μ L of OPTI-MEM™-1 containing 3.75 μ g/mL LIPOFECTIN™ (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) and the desired concentration of oligonucleotide. Cells are treated and data are obtained in triplicate.

After 4-7 hours of treatment at 37°C, the medium was replaced with fresh medium. Cells were harvested 16-24 hours after oligonucleotide treatment.

[00285] The concentration of oligonucleotide used varies from cell line to cell line. To determine the optimal oligonucleotide concentration for a particular cell line, the cells are treated with a positive control oligonucleotide at a range of concentrations. For human cells the positive control oligonucleotide is selected from either ISIS 13920 (**TCCGTCATCGCTCCTCAGGG**, SEQ ID NO: 24) which is targeted to human H-ras, or ISIS 18078, (**GTGCGCGCGAGCCCCAAATC**, SEQ ID NO: 25) which is targeted to human Jun-N-terminal kinase-2 (JNK2). Both controls are 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmers (2'-O-methoxyethyls shown in bold) with a phosphorothioate backbone. For mouse or rat cells the positive control oligonucleotide is ISIS 15770, **ATGCATTCTGCCCAAGGA**, SEQ ID NO: 26, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-O-methoxyethyls shown in bold) with a phosphorothioate backbone which is targeted to both mouse and rat c-raf. The concentration of positive control oligonucleotide that results in 80% inhibition of c-H-ras (for ISIS 13920), JNK2 (for ISIS 18078) or c-raf (for ISIS 15770) mRNA is then utilized as the screening concentration for new oligonucleotides in subsequent experiments for that cell line. If 80% inhibition is not achieved, the lowest concentration of positive control oligonucleotide that results in 60% inhibition of c-H-ras, JNK2 or c-raf mRNA is then utilized as the oligonucleotide screening concentration in subsequent experiments for that cell line. If 60% inhibition is not achieved, that particular cell line is deemed as unsuitable for oligonucleotide transfection experiments. The concentrations of antisense oligonucleotides used herein are from 50 nM to 300 nM.

Example 16

Analysis of oligomeric compound inhibition of target expression

[00286] Modulation of a target expression can be assayed in a variety of ways known in the art. For example, a target mRNA levels can be quantitated by, e.g., Northern blot analysis, competitive polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or real-time PCR (RT-PCR). Real-time quantitative PCR is presently preferred. RNA analysis

can be performed on total cellular RNA or poly(A)+ mRNA. The preferred method of RNA analysis of the present invention is the use of total cellular RNA as described in other examples herein. Methods of RNA isolation are well known in the art. Northern blot analysis is also routine in the art. Real-time quantitative (PCR) can be conveniently accomplished using the commercially available ABI PRISM™ 7600, 7700, or 7900 Sequence Detection System, available from PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA and used according to manufacturer's instructions.

[00287] Protein levels of a target can be quantitated in a variety of ways well known in the art, such as immunoprecipitation, Western blot analysis (immunoblotting), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS). Antibodies directed to a target can be identified and obtained from a variety of sources, such as the MSRS catalog of antibodies (Aerie Corporation, Birmingham, MI), or can be prepared via conventional monoclonal or polyclonal antibody generation methods well known in the art.

Example 17

Design of phenotypic assays and *in vivo* studies for the use of a target inhibitors

Phenotypic assays

[00288] Once target inhibitors have been identified by the methods disclosed herein, the oligomeric compounds are further investigated in one or more phenotypic assays, each having measurable endpoints predictive of efficacy in the treatment of a particular disease state or condition.

[00289] Phenotypic assays, kits and reagents for their use are well known to those skilled in the art and are herein used to investigate the role and/or association of a target in health and disease. Representative phenotypic assays, which can be purchased from any one of several commercial vendors, include those for determining cell viability, cytotoxicity, proliferation or cell survival (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR; PerkinElmer, Boston, MA), protein-based assays including enzymatic assays (Panvera, LLC, Madison, WI; BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ; Oncogene Research Products, San Diego, CA), cell regulation, signal transduction,

inflammation, oxidative processes and apoptosis (Assay Designs Inc., Ann Arbor, MI), triglyceride accumulation (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO), angiogenesis assays, tube formation assays, cytokine and hormone assays and metabolic assays (Chemicon International Inc., Temecula, CA; Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, NJ).

[00290] In one non-limiting example, cells determined to be appropriate for a particular phenotypic assay (i.e., MCF-7 cells selected for breast cancer studies; adipocytes for obesity studies) are treated with a target inhibitors identified from the *in vitro* studies as well as control compounds at optimal concentrations which are determined by the methods described above. At the end of the treatment period, treated and untreated cells are analyzed by one or more methods specific for the assay to determine phenotypic outcomes and endpoints.

[00291] Phenotypic endpoints include changes in cell morphology over time or treatment dose as well as changes in levels of cellular components such as proteins, lipids, nucleic acids, hormones, saccharides or metals. Measurements of cellular status which include pH, stage of the cell cycle, intake or excretion of biological indicators by the cell, are also endpoints of interest.

[00292] Analysis of the genotype of the cell (measurement of the expression of one or more of the genes of the cell) after treatment is also used as an indicator of the efficacy or potency of the target inhibitors. Hallmark genes, or those genes suspected to be associated with a specific disease state, condition, or phenotype, are measured in both treated and untreated cells.

In vivo studies

[00293] The individual subjects of the *in vivo* studies described herein are warm-blooded vertebrate animals, which includes humans.

[00294] The clinical trial is subjected to rigorous controls to ensure that individuals are not unnecessarily put at risk and that they are fully informed about their role in the study.

[00295] To account for the psychological effects of receiving treatments, volunteers are randomly given placebo or a target inhibitor. Furthermore, to prevent the doctors from being biased in treatments, they are not informed as to whether the medication they are administering is a target inhibitor or a placebo. Using this

randomization approach, each volunteer has the same chance of being given either the new treatment or the placebo.

[00296] Volunteers receive either the a target inhibitor or placebo for eight week period with biological parameters associated with the indicated disease state or condition being measured at the beginning (baseline measurements before any treatment), end (after the final treatment), and at regular intervals during the study period. Such measurements include the levels of nucleic acid molecules encoding a target or a target protein levels in body fluids, tissues or organs compared to pre-treatment levels. Other measurements include, but are not limited to, indices of the disease state or condition being treated, body weight, blood pressure, serum titers of pharmacologic indicators of disease or toxicity as well as ADME (absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion) measurements.

[00297] Information recorded for each patient includes age (years), gender, height (cm), family history of disease state or condition (yes/no), motivation rating (some/moderate/great) and number and type of previous treatment regimens for the indicated disease or condition.

[00298] Volunteers taking part in this study are healthy adults (age 18 to 65 years) and roughly an equal number of males and females participate in the study. Volunteers with certain characteristics are equally distributed for placebo and a target inhibitor treatment. In general, the volunteers treated with placebo have little or no response to treatment, whereas the volunteers treated with the target inhibitor show positive trends in their disease state or condition index at the conclusion of the study.

Example 18

RNA Isolation

Poly(A)+ mRNA isolation

[00299] Poly(A)+ mRNA was isolated according to Miura *et al.*, (*Clin. Chem.*, 1996, 42, 1758-1764). Other methods for poly(A)+ mRNA isolation are routine in the art. Briefly, for cells grown on 96-well plates, growth medium was removed from the cells and each well was washed with 200 µL cold PBS. 60 µL lysis buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5 M NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 20 mM vanadyl-

ribonucleoside complex) was added to each well, the plate was gently agitated and then incubated at room temperature for five minutes. 55 µL of lysate was transferred to Oligo d(T) coated 96-well plates (AGCT Inc., Irvine CA). Plates were incubated for 60 minutes at room temperature, washed 3 times with 200 µL of wash buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 1 mM EDTA, 0.3 M NaCl). After the final wash, the plate was blotted on paper towels to remove excess wash buffer and then air-dried for 5 minutes. 60 µL of elution buffer (5 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6), preheated to 70°C, was added to each well, the plate was incubated on a 90°C hot plate for 5 minutes, and the eluate was then transferred to a fresh 96-well plate.

[00300] Cells grown on 100 mm or other standard plates may be treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of all solutions.

Total RNA Isolation

[00301] Total RNA was isolated using an RNEASY 96™ kit and buffers purchased from Qiagen Inc. (Valencia, CA) following the manufacturer's recommended procedures. Briefly, for cells grown on 96-well plates, growth medium was removed from the cells and each well was washed with 200 µL cold PBS. 150 µL Buffer RLT was added to each well and the plate vigorously agitated for 20 seconds. 150 µL of 70% ethanol was then added to each well and the contents mixed by pipetting three times up and down. The samples were then transferred to the RNEASY 96™ well plate attached to a QIAVAC™ manifold fitted with a waste collection tray and attached to a vacuum source. Vacuum was applied for 1 minute. 500 µL of Buffer RW1 was added to each well of the RNEASY 96™ plate and incubated for 15 minutes and the vacuum was again applied for 1 minute. An additional 500 µL of Buffer RW1 was added to each well of the RNEASY 96™ plate and the vacuum was applied for 2 minutes. 1 mL of Buffer RPE was then added to each well of the RNEASY 96™ plate and the vacuum applied for a period of 90 seconds. The Buffer RPE wash was then repeated and the vacuum was applied for an additional 3 minutes. The plate was then removed from the QIAVAC™ manifold and blotted dry on paper towels. The plate was then re-attached to the QIAVAC™ manifold fitted with a collection tube rack containing 1.2 mL collection tubes. RNA was then eluted by pipetting 140 µL of RNase free water into each well, incubating 1 minute, and then applying the vacuum for 3 minutes.

[00302] The repetitive pipetting and elution steps may be automated using a QIAGEN Bio-Robot 9604 (Qiagen, Inc., Valencia CA). Essentially, after lysing of the cells on the culture plate, the plate is transferred to the robot deck where the pipetting, DNase treatment and elution steps are carried out.

Example 19

Real-time Quantitative PCR Analysis of a target mRNA Levels

[00303] Quantitation of a target mRNA levels was accomplished by real-time quantitative PCR using the ABI PRISM™ 7600, 7700, or 7900 Sequence Detection System (PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) according to manufacturer's instructions. This is a closed-tube, non-gel-based, fluorescence detection system which allows high-throughput quantitation of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products in real-time. As opposed to standard PCR in which amplification products are quantitated after the PCR is completed, products in real-time quantitative PCR are quantitated as they accumulate. This is accomplished by including in the PCR reaction an oligonucleotide probe that anneals specifically between the forward and reverse PCR primers, and contains two fluorescent dyes. A reporter dye (e.g., FAM or JOE, obtained from either PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, Operon Technologies Inc., Alameda, CA or Integrated DNA Technologies Inc., Coralville, IA) is attached to the 5' end of the probe and a quencher dye (e.g., TAMRA, obtained from either PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, Operon Technologies Inc., Alameda, CA or Integrated DNA Technologies Inc., Coralville, IA) is attached to the 3' end of the probe. When the probe and dyes are intact, reporter dye emission is quenched by the proximity of the 3' quencher dye. During amplification, annealing of the probe to the target sequence creates a substrate that can be cleaved by the 5'-exonuclease activity of Taq polymerase. During the extension phase of the PCR amplification cycle, cleavage of the probe by Taq polymerase releases the reporter dye from the remainder of the probe (and hence from the quencher moiety) and a sequence-specific fluorescent signal is generated. With each cycle, additional reporter dye molecules are cleaved from their respective probes, and the fluorescence intensity is monitored at regular intervals by laser optics built into the ABI PRISM™

Sequence Detection System. In each assay, a series of parallel reactions containing serial dilutions of mRNA from untreated control samples generates a standard curve that is used to quantitate the percent inhibition after antisense oligonucleotide treatment of test samples.

[00304] Prior to quantitative PCR analysis, primer-probe sets specific to the target gene being measured are evaluated for their ability to be "multiplexed" with a GAPDH amplification reaction. In multiplexing, both the target gene and the internal standard gene GAPDH are amplified concurrently in a single sample. In this analysis, mRNA isolated from untreated cells is serially diluted. Each dilution is amplified in the presence of primer-probe sets specific for GAPDH only, target gene only ("single-plexing"), or both (multiplexing). Following PCR amplification, standard curves of GAPDH and target mRNA signal as a function of dilution are generated from both the single-plexed and multiplexed samples. If both the slope and correlation coefficient of the GAPDH and target signals generated from the multiplexed samples fall within 10% of their corresponding values generated from the single-plexed samples, the primer-probe set specific for that target is deemed multiplexable. Other methods of PCR are also known in the art.

[00305] PCR reagents were obtained from Invitrogen Corporation, (Carlsbad, CA). RT-PCR reactions were carried out by adding 20 µL PCR cocktail (2.5x PCR buffer minus MgCl₂, 6.6 mM MgCl₂, 375 µM each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP and dTTP, 375 nM each of forward primer and reverse primer, 125 nM of probe, 4 Units RNase inhibitor, 1.25 Units PLATINUM® Taq, 5 Units MuLV reverse transcriptase, and 2.5x ROX dye) to 96-well plates containing 30 µL total RNA solution (20-200 ng). The RT reaction was carried out by incubation for 30 minutes at 48°C. Following a 10 minute incubation at 95°C to activate the PLATINUM® Taq, 40 cycles of a two-step PCR protocol were carried out: 95°C for 15 seconds (denaturation) followed by 60°C for 1.5 minutes (annealing/extension).

[00306] Gene target quantities obtained by real time RT-PCR are normalized using either the expression level of GAPDH, a gene whose expression is constant, or by quantifying total RNA using RiboGreen™ (Molecular Probes, Inc. Eugene, OR). GAPDH expression is quantified by real time RT-PCR, by being run simultaneously

with the target, multiplexing, or separately. Total RNA is quantified using RiboGreen™ RNA quantification reagent (Molecular Probes, Inc. Eugene, OR). Methods of RNA quantification by RiboGreen™ are taught in Jones, L.J., et al, (Analytical Biochemistry, 1998, 265, 368-374).

[00307] In this assay, 170 µL of RiboGreen™ working reagent (RiboGreen™ reagent diluted 1:350 in 10mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.5) is pipetted into a 96-well plate containing 30 µL purified, cellular RNA. The plate is read in a CytoFluor 4000 (PE Applied Biosystems) with excitation at 485nm and emission at 530nm.

- [00308]- Probes and primers are designed to hybridize to a human a target sequence, using published sequence information.

Example 20

Northern blot analysis of a target mRNA levels

[00309] Eighteen hours after treatment, cell monolayers were washed twice with cold PBS and lysed in 1 mL RNAZOL™ (TEL-TEST "B" Inc., Friendswood, TX). Total RNA was prepared following manufacturer's recommended protocols. Twenty micrograms of total RNA was fractionated by electrophoresis through 1.2% agarose gels containing 1.1% formaldehyde using a MOPS buffer system (AMRESCO, Inc. Solon, OH). RNA was transferred from the gel to HYBOND™-N+ nylon membranes (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ) by overnight capillary transfer using a Northern/Southern Transfer buffer system (TEL-TEST "B" Inc., Friendswood, TX). RNA transfer was confirmed by UV visualization. Membranes were fixed by UV cross-linking using a STRATALINKER™ UV Crosslinker 2400 (Stratagene, Inc, La Jolla, CA) and then probed using QUICKHYB™ hybridization solution (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) using manufacturer's recommendations for stringent conditions.

[00310] To detect human a target, a human a target specific primer probe set is prepared by PCR To normalize for variations in loading and transfer efficiency membranes are stripped and probed for human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) RNA (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA).

[00311] Hybridized membranes were visualized and quantitated using a

PHOSPHORIMAGER™ and IMAGEQUANT™ Software V3.3 (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA). Data was normalized to GAPDH levels in untreated controls.

Example 21

Inhibition of human a target expression by oligonucleotides

[00312] In accordance with the present invention, a series of oligomeric compounds are designed to target different regions of the human target RNA. The oligomeric compounds are analyzed for their effect on human target mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR as described in other examples herein. Data are averages from three experiments. The target regions to which these preferred sequences are complementary are herein referred to as "preferred target segments" and are therefore preferred for targeting by oligomeric compounds of the present invention. The sequences represent the reverse complement of the preferred antisense oligomeric compounds.

[00313] As these "preferred target segments" have been found by experimentation to be open to, and accessible for, hybridization with the antisense oligomeric compounds of the present invention, one of skill in the art will recognize or be able to ascertain, using no more than routine experimentation, further embodiments of the invention that encompass other oligomeric compounds that specifically hybridize to these preferred target segments and consequently inhibit the expression of a target.

[00314] According to the present invention, antisense oligomeric compounds include antisense oligomeric compounds, antisense oligonucleotides, ribozymes, external guide sequence (EGS) oligonucleotides, alternate splicers, primers, probes, and other short oligomeric compounds that hybridize to at least a portion of the target nucleic acid.

Example 22

Western blot analysis of a target protein levels

[00315] Western blot analysis (immunoblot analysis) is carried out using standard methods. Cells are harvested 16-20 h after oligonucleotide treatment,

washed once with PBS, suspended in Laemmli buffer (100 ul/well), boiled for 5 minutes and loaded on a 16% SDS-PAGE gel. Gels are run for 1.5 hours at 150 V, and transferred to membrane for western blotting. Appropriate primary antibody directed to a target is used, with a radiolabeled or fluorescently labeled secondary antibody directed against the primary antibody species. Bands are visualized using a PHOSPHORIMAGER™ (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale CA).

[00316] While the present invention has been described with reference to the specific embodiments thereof, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation, material, composition of matter, process, process step or steps, to the objective, spirit and scope of the present invention. All such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

[00317] The disclosures of all citations in the specification are expressly incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.